

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Eden Clears The Air Again

ONCE again Mr Eden, in his carefully analytical and objective style, has cleared the atmosphere at Geneva, restating with penetrating clarity the fundamental duties and responsibilities of the delegates at the Indo-China conference. As a constructive piece of analysis, Mr Eden's speech yesterday was one of his best contributions to the conference so far. Unfortunately there are small grounds for believing the reactions of the Communist representatives will be favourable or positive. In an admirably inclusive manner the British Foreign Secretary summed up the existing situation at the conference as follows: agreement has been reached that there should be a simultaneous cessation of hostilities in the three Indo-China associated states; that there should be some form of international supervision of the armistice; that the questions of Cambodia and Laos should be examined. This is as far as the conference has progressed in the course of a month's deliberations, and no one would claim that it is an impressive achievement. It has been, however, sufficient to keep the talks alive and to sustain hopes that something more tangible will be forthcoming. Yet it is noticeable that even Mr Eden is now beginning to feel doubts about any real success attending the conference, and his warning that unless the conference resolves its differences it must honestly admit failure, must be taken in all seriousness. This is the first time Mr Eden has voiced the possibility of the conference reaching an unbreakable deadlock, and the significance of the utterance may, perhaps, have some effect on the Communists.

UNDERSTANDABLY, Mr Eden placed considerable emphasis on the stalemate which has been reached regarding the composition of the supervisory commission, yet his observations were wholly devoid of recrimination. His analysis of this impasse was expressed in impeccable terms and it is hard to believe that Mr Molotov and Mr Chou could fail to be impressed with his advocacy of his own proposals for resolving this particular problem. The Communists cannot with any honesty question the complete impartiality of the nations which Mr Eden suggests should form the supervisory commission—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia, and in the final analysis they can argue along one line only—whether the commission should be invested with the right of the veto. Their insistence on this procedure is significant. When the conception of the veto was first introduced in the United Nations it was intended to be a safeguard. Russia has since converted it into a weapon of obstruction and frustration, and it is precisely because of this that the Communist demand for the right of applying the veto in the supervisory commission becomes highly suspect in motive and intention. Mr Eden, therefore, expresses a sound and acceptable argument when he says, "There can be no veto. To insist on unanimity is to declare that you have no confidence in impartiality. The international commission must be truly impartial and must have the power to decide by a majority." The non-Communist delegates at Geneva have a right to insist upon acceptance of this declaration.

Eisenhower's Foreign Policy Speech

STRENGTH TO DEFEAT "RASH AGGRESSION" Freer System Of World Trade

Washington, June 11.

President Eisenhower told the nation last night his foreign policy was directed toward building up strength to defeat any "rash aggression" by the Communists and at the same time help to eliminate poverty, disease and ignorance in the world.

Mr Eisenhower, who was speaking at a meeting of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee here, took the opportunity to appeal for Congressional approval and public support for the foreign and domestic programmes he had outlined to Congress.

This programme, Mr Eisenhower said, was designed to protect the nation's freedoms, foster a growing prosperous peace-time economy, and to fulfil the Government's obligations in helping to solve the human problems of the people.

The President said a "strong forthright foreign policy which the Administration was developing was basic to the protection of freedom."

"Our foreign policy is vigorously opposed to imperialist ambition but devoted to harmonious co-operation with all nations and peoples who desire to live in peace with their neighbours," he said.

"Present world conditions required a national defence programme, streamlined, effective and economical that takes into account our air and nuclear might," he said.

"But in the longer range our foreign and defence policies must be directed toward world disarmament," President Eisenhower declared.

"We must seek for all mankind a release from the deadening burden of armaments. We must continue to seek sensible solutions for the fearful problems posed by the atom and hydrogen bombs."

"Pursuing these purposes we have recently made proposals to the world—and more particularly to the Soviets—which if honestly accepted would go far toward attainment of these goals."

OVERSEAS AID

"We must strive constantly with our friends for a freer system of world trade and investment, for strengthening trade agreements and regulations, for simpler rules and regulations under which trade can be carried on. In the meantime we must continue to render military and economic assistance abroad where our national interest is thereby served."

WANTS QUICK ACTION

He called for quick action on: 1. A tax revision bill to give more liberal treatment for families and businesses. 2. His new farm programme calling for the end of rigid price supports and their substitution by flexible supports. (A committee of the House of Representatives this week called for the continuation of the present farm programme for an additional year. Last night the President said: "In my opinion the circumstances are too critical to permit such a delay.") 3. The extension of unemployment, social security and medical benefits to more Americans. 4. Bills to curb the activities of spies and Communist subversives which would at the same time protect the rights of the individual citizen.

Mr Eisenhower's speech was delivered to the nation through the major radio and television networks.—Reuter.

FIVE KILLED IN FACTORY

St. Louis, Mo., June 10. Five people were killed, and 34 injured today in an explosion at a chemical factory here. The explosion took place at the Wilson Keith Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, and was followed by a fire. Those killed were trapped in the building.—France Press.

Indo-China Talks

Moving Towards A Complete Breakdown

Geneva, June 10.

The Indo-China peace conference moved towards complete breakdown today in the view of most Western delegates.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, opened the session with a blunt warning to the Communists that they would wreck the five-week talks if they persisted in demanding armistice conditions utterly unacceptable to the West. But within an hour, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, again insisted on the inclusion of Poland and Czechoslovakia in a supervisory armistice commission.

He gave no hint of a concession on the all-important issue of the Communist demand for veto power in the armistice control bodies. A Soviet official said tonight this represented no change in the Communist position.

Mr. Molotov again concentrated his fire on the United States with the object, Western delegates believe, of helping to upset the French Government in its critical confidence vote on Saturday.

NOT OPTIMISTIC The Western Ministers will now probably further wrangled sessions to see what can be done to save the conference from complete failure. But none of them is very optimistic that they lead to a modification of the Communist position.

Mr. Eden's warning that the conference could no longer shelter behind procedural expedients was a reminder that it was already working in an atmosphere of unreality. The delegates decided three weeks ago to put on one side the dispute over Laos and Cambodia, and the timing of the political settlement, so that they could tackle armistice terms.

It was inevitable that these two big issues would bring the negotiations to a halt at some time, but it was the Western hope that the conference could meanwhile agree on armistice terms.

In fact, differences over major questions of principle have now developed even this part of the conference, the main one being the West's refusal to accept the Communist demand for a veto in the armistice commission.

The Western delegations are confident that if the talks break down on this issue, they will carry non-Communist world opinion with them.—China Mail Special.

Laniel's Chances Sink Rapidly

Paris, June 10. Premier Joseph Laniel's chances of surviving a confidence vote, called for Saturday, sank rapidly tonight even as members of his crumbling coalition started to seek a replacement.

M. Laniel huddled all day with political leaders in a last-ditch effort to prevent the fall of his Cabinet, which would leave France without a government at the height of the Indo-China conflict. But both the French press and Parliamentary experts gave M. Laniel, who has walked a political tightrope as Premier for almost a year, little chance to save his government barring an unexpected change.

Barring a miracle, Laniel's task seems insurmountable, said the headline of the afternoon paper, Paris Press. There already was widespread speculation on a possible successor should M. Laniel fall. Top contender at the moment appeared to be Edgar Faure, 49, once France's youngest Premier and now Finance Minister.—United Press.

Tragedy At Racing Car Meeting



One spectator was killed and about 50 were injured when the racing car driven by German driver Schoo, with his French co-driver Lacroix crashed into the front row of spectators, most of whom were children. Schoo escaped with a broken leg. This picture shows the wreckage of the car after the crash at the sports stadium at Reichel, near Nurnberg.—London Express.

French Lose Two More Outposts In The Red River Delta

Hanoi, June 10.

The French High Command today announced the loss of two more defence posts in the ricefields of the southern Red River delta and turned to face the threat of a general Communist offensive.

Several thousand Franco-Vietnamese troops fought in a large-scale naval and amphibious operation in the flooded delta waterways to save the garrison of Hai Yen, 30 miles southeast of Hanoi at the confluence of the Red River and the Bamboo Canal.

The post was abandoned after a week of rebel attacks, but the garrison was evacuated in a three-day water-borne rescue mission that sea-saved back and forth.

These at the airport to meet him included General Salan and General Rene Cogny.—United Press.

DRAMATIC RESCUE

Tokyo, June 10.

Six miners who had been buried alive in a copper mine near here since Monday, were dramatically rescued with their families on Wednesday following a desperate rescue operation.

The disaster occurred at the mining village of Tamamura in Tochigi prefecture, 50 miles north of here, when the pit in which the men were working suddenly caved in and cut them completely off from outside contact.

It was believed that the caving in of the mine was caused by heavy rains which loosened the earth above the pit.

Rescue squads composed of miners, firemen, police and students worked continuously for 40 hours against difficult conditions and pouring rains and finally, as hope was dimming that possibly they could not reach the men in time, they succeeded in making the contact.

The men were said to have been in surprising good physical condition considering their harrowing ordeal.—United Press.

It's No Problem Say Chinese Reds

Geneva, June 10.

China told the United States today that "it is not difficult" to reach a "reasonable and fair solution" of the problem of American and Chinese nationals held in each other's territory.

The Chinese delegation to the Far East conference announced this after a meeting between American and Chinese officials who discussed the problem for the second time since last Saturday.

The Chinese delegation said that the chief negotiator, Mr Wang Ping-nan, said at today's meeting: "It is not difficult from today's contact on the question of nationals of each side residing in the other's territory and on the question of overseas students to secure a reasonable and fair solution so long as both sides have the sincerity to solve the problem."

There are 93 American civilians in Communist China, of whom 32 are in prison, three presumed under arrest and 19 unable to obtain exit permits. A total of 28 American military personnel are under arrest—18 from the United States Air Force and 11 from the Navy and Coast Guard.

The Chinese delegation here alleges that the United States has detained about 5,000 Chinese citizens, mainly students in America, but the United States authorities deny this.—Reuter.

It Wasn't Sir Winston's Swan After All

The Hague, June 10.

The black swan found last weekend near Uden, in Holland, and thought to belong to Sir Winston Churchill stood in line today at an "identification parade" and was handed to another claimant.

Two days ago, the British Embassy here announced that the bird "seemed to be" the one which disappeared from Sir Winston Churchill's country home at Westerland, Kent.

Today's reversal of fortune came when the local police chief at Hertenbosch decided that the best way to settle the swan's real ownership would be to apply the well-tried police method of holding an identity lineup. The Uden swan was solemnly displayed in a row with five other black swans in a room at the house of Mr. F. Van Der Mark, a bird expert. When Mr. Van Der Mark had told the police chief which was the Uden bird,

the swan's counter claimant, Mr. F. Van Valkenburg, was allowed to enter the room.

Without hesitation, Mr. Van Valkenburg, a local zoo director, pointed to the Uden bird. "That one is mine," he said.

Sir Winston Churchill's claims were beginning to fade. Mr. Van Der Mark tried to shake Mr. Van Valkenburg's conviction, but he stuck to his guns. Eventually, the police, chief of the Uden police station, was satisfied. He ruled that the disputed bird be handed over to Mr. Van Valkenburg. If other claimants still press their claims, Mr. Van Valkenburg will agree to further examination.—China Mail Special.



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US PLANS DEFENCE AID FOR THAILAND

Urgent Call For Discussions In Washington

Danny Kaye Sees Mau Mau Fight

Nairobi, June 10. American film star Danny Kaye returned to Nairobi tonight after an adventure into the Mau Mau country where he saw the end of a battle against terrorists and saw prisoners brought to a fortified post in the Kabet area. He spoke with the son of a chief murdered earlier by terrorists. Mr. Kaye went to the operations guarded by hunky African tribal police carrying guns. He is due to leave Nairobi for India tomorrow.—France-Press.

C of E Views On Divorce Under Fire

London, June 10. An Anglican Church reference book accused the Church of England today of holding narrow views on divorce and "a growing tendency to resent all criticism."

Crockford's Clerical Directory, a "Who's Who" of the 30,000 clergy of the Church of England, said in its 1954 edition that Church elders should seriously consider revising their outlook on divorce—nominally a sin under Church of England laws.

"By what Christian principle can the Church propose to make no distinction between a spouse who seeks divorce on the grounds of desertion and wilful refusal to consummate a marriage and the man or woman (whether married or single) who deliberately wrecks a marriage by seduction or yielding to seduction by a wife or husband?" the Directory asked in an unsigned leading article.

"Are we to say that a single act of inexperience and impulsive youth, even if unfruitful, renders any later partner—other than the partner in the early sin—an adulterous union notwithstanding sincere repentance and later genuine love?"

The Directory attacked the Archbishop of Canterbury, leader of the Church of England, for assuming that his views are also the views of all other clergy throughout the country, and accused him of resenting criticism.

A spokesman for the Archbishop, who received an advance copy of the Directory yesterday, declined to comment.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
1 Precious metal (6).
5 Diamonds (6).
8 Opening (4).
9 Title-tattle (6).
11 Cancel (6).
12 Special aptitude (6).
14 Stronghold (4).
15 Saviour (6).
18 Solitary (6).
19 Precious stones (4).
20 Disturbed condition (6).
24 Cold (6).
25 Disinclined (6).
26 Betting device (4).
27 Relieves (6).
28 Hard coating (6).

- DOWN
1 Droops (4).
2 Catalogue (4).
3 Bad (4).
4 Iterate (6).
5 Low (7).
6 Own up (7).
7 Sorities (6).
10 Drawing-room (6).
13 Handcuff (7).
14 Vetoes (7).
15 Consequences (7).
17 Divert (6).
18 Whirl round (6).
21 Smooth (4).
22 Pure (4).
23 Dire (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Claret, 4 Haven, 7 Malt, 8 Stern, 10 Avarice, 12 Precious, 15 Aerie, 18 Tint, 21 East, 23 Aspen, 24 Decent, 25 Deep, 26 Gaunt, 27 Autumn, 28 Verse, 30 Carve, Down: 1 Compared, 2 Entrance, 3 Barn, 4 Attended, 6 Blown, 9 Crest, 11 Recedes, 12 Piano, 13 Sighs, 14 Silences, 15 Aerie, 22 Puma.

Opening Of Wrestling Championships



Prince Mikasa, the younger brother of the Emperor of Japan, performs the ceremony of opening the World Amateur Wrestling Championships at the hurriedly finished stadium in Tokyo.—Express Photo.

Rhodesian Strike Ends: Briton Deported

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, June 10. A six-day-old strike which dislocated the railways of both Northern and Southern Rhodesia ended today.

The strike leader, Mr Charles Taylor, British Chairman of the Rhodesia Railways Strike Committee is to be deported.

Mr Taylor left by air under escort and will sail for Britain from Capetown tomorrow.

He said, on arrival in Johannesburg, that he had every intention of returning if his appeal against his deportation was successful. It will be heard in his absence.

The strike began in support of the railway firemen's claim for more pay.

The Southern Rhodesian strikers returned to work on a Government promise to investigate suggested amendments to industrial legislation. The Northern strikers decided to go back pending legal action against Mr Taylor and another strike leader, Mr W. Raeburn, but said they would consider future action if the men were found innocent and not reinstated.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr R.S. Garfield Todd, said Mr Taylor was being deported not for leading the strike of Rhodesian railwaymen but for activities before coming to Rhodesia.

Mr Taylor was given leave to appeal against the order which declared him to be a prohibited immigrant but the court refused to stop his deportation order while the appeal was heard.

Earlier, Mr Taylor said he had not been told what allegations had been made against him.—Router.

Russian Support For Yemen

Cairo, June 10. Russia has promised to support the Red Sea Kingdom of Yemen in her dispute with Britain about certain incidents in the Western Aden protectorate, Abdul Rahman Taleb, the new Yemenite Minister to Egypt, said today.

Yemen has accused Britain of "intimidating" the population of the protectorates in southern Arabia with the object of setting up a federation of these protectorates against the wishes of their inhabitants.

Abdul Rahman today called on the Russian Ambassador in Cairo, Mr Daniel Gouss, and the Lebanese Consul General, Mr. Naim Demakha. He said afterwards that both envoys had promised support for the Yemen in the dispute.—Router.

\$30m For South Korean Hydro Plants

Washington, June 10. The Foreign Operations Administration today announced an authorization of \$30,000,000 for the construction of three thermal electric power plants in South Korea.

It said 100,000 kilowatts would be added to South Korea's power supply when the construction was completed.

The new plants will replace two United States generating barges which have been supplying power since 1947, when Communist authorities cut off South Korea's sources from North Korea.

The Foreign Operations Administration said the new project was the largest single authorization for South Korea and would provide a foundation on which the country's overall economic recovery could be achieved.—Router.

Each, Spain, June 10. Twelve men were killed and four were seriously injured in an explosion in a coal mine near here today.

Six bodies had been recovered in the explosion.—Router.

IRON CURTAIN GATE CRASHERS HAVE TO BE SMART

Vienna, June 10.

Summer and winter, year in year out, a steady trickle of refugees still finds its way from the "Iron Curtain" lands of Eastern Europe to what they themselves call "the freedom of the Western world."

A Western official who has dealt with these refugees for the last eight years said the other day: "I still cannot get over my surprise at the courage and endurance which these wretched people show in their determination to secure the liberty they want, or perish in the attempt."

The normal way of escape is on foot or crawling through the minefields and the barbed wire of the frontier area, risking the armed patrols, the specially trained "refugee dogs", the "butterfly" bombs which explode at a touch, and the machine guns of the guards behind their searchlights on the watch towers.

Many others come hidden in cargoes on trains, sealed into cargo vans, or, in one case, hiding in empty wine barrels in a sealed van.

But recently it has become necessary to find new and better methods to get away.

From the Baltic Sea right down to the Black Sea the frontier is heavily guarded by specially trained armed guards. Over most of its length it has a six-foot barbed wire fence, often strung with bombs which are set to explode at a touch on the trip wires.

TRAINED DOGS

Behind the fence a wide area has been cleared of trees, bushes, buildings or crops which might give cover to would-be refugees.

At intervals there are tall watch towers equipped with machine guns and searchlights. By day and night the whole area is patrolled by frontier guards accompanied by dogs specially trained to smell out refugees hiding in the undergrowth.

"Most people knowing this, and knowing that for every

one who gets through at least 50 get caught, tortured, killed or sent for life to prison or labour camps, would put up with even the most intolerable conditions rather than risk life and limb in attempting to escape. Yet every year thousands make the attempt," the official said.

One family had come across in a hay-cart from Hungary. They had spent the day making hay on land near the frontier fence and had spotted the weakest place. They had driven at dusk full tilt for the wire, crushing it down and getting through unscathed into Austria.

Another group had crossed the wire fence through the minefield on bicycles. They carried long planks with them. In the dusk they rode quickly to the frontier, placed the planks over the minefield to distribute their pressure, and more planks protruding over the barbed wire fence. When they rode up the planks against the fence they slipped over on the other side, like a see-saw, and then continued down into Austria.

One Czech family escaped in a German "duck", an amphibious car which they found left by German troops in 1945 and repaired.

They tried it out secretly on pools and stagnant water until it would float and then crossed the Morava, near its junction with the Danube, into Austria.

A little way out the engine broke down but the party paddled across just in time to escape the fire of the Czechoslovak frontier guards.

Another Czechoslovak party escaped by driving a train, complete with passengers, over the frontier.

Other Czechs made a home-made tank and crashed through the frontier barrier into Western Germany.

A number of escapes have been made by aeroplane. In some cases the refugees held up the pilots at pistol point and made them fly to Austrian or West-German airfields.

In other cases pilots stole planes, serviced them secretly, and made good their escape. In several cases gliders were used to hop over the frontier area into "freedom."

Five of the crew of an East German trawler sought political asylum in Sweden after rowing five hours through a blinding snowstorm from their ship in a small life-boat.

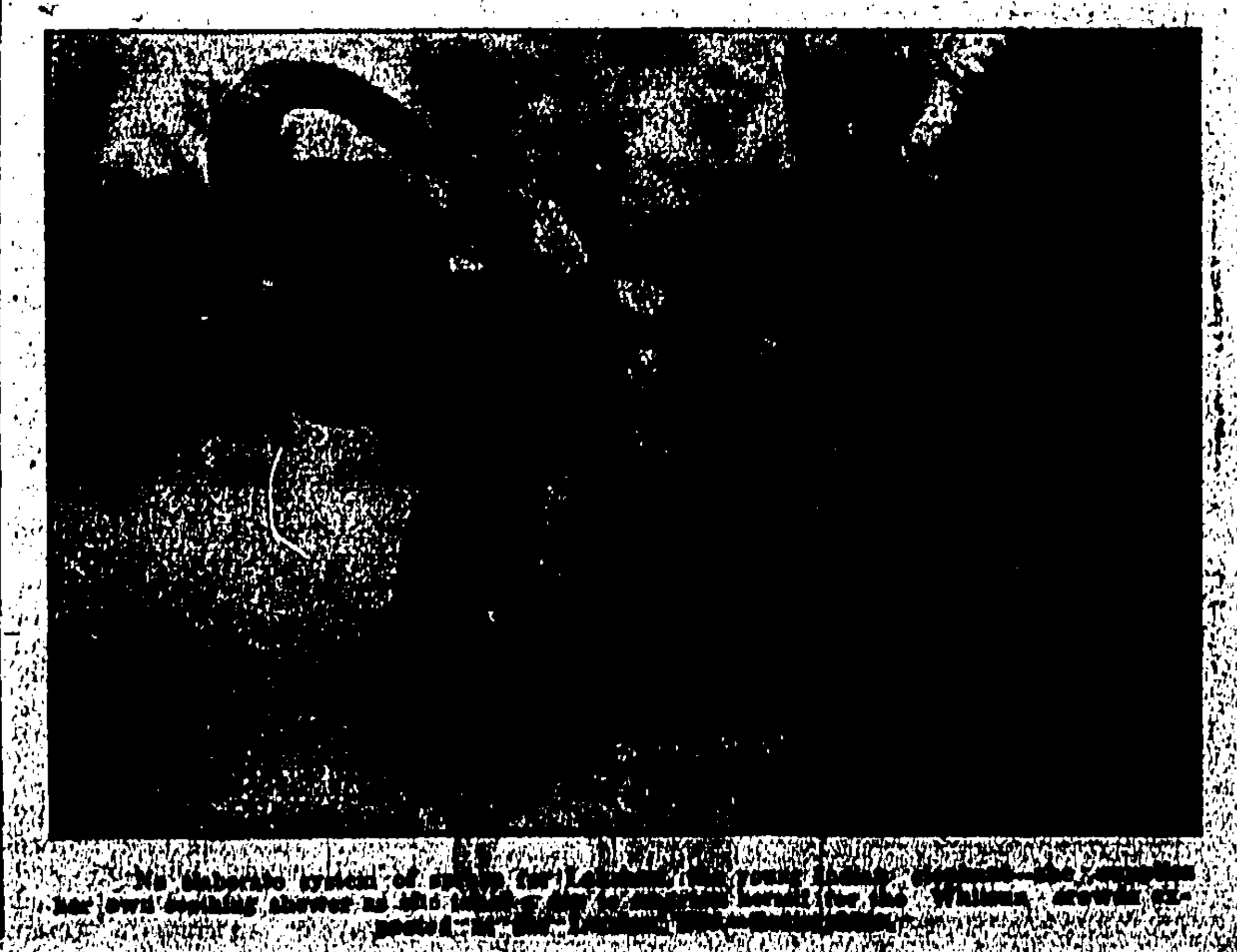
In February a Polish cadet got away from the training ship Dar Pomorza when the ship was anchored off Gibraltar. He had planned to escape while on guard at night but his plan was discovered. Nevertheless he jumped overboard, swam under water when the ship's searchlights were turned on him, and managed to reach a British ship some 400 yards away.

ON BARGES

A few days ago two skippers of barges on the East German inland waterways sought refuge in West Berlin, bringing their barges with them. Vislil Dimitri, a Rumanian cross country runner, being brought back by plane to Rumania in March after running in a Communist-organised meeting in France, made a sudden sprint on Le Bourget airfield and reached the safety of the Air Police Station, where he asked for political asylum.

The list is almost endless, and the methods and adventures widely varied. But one thing stands out in all cases, the refugee specialist said, the courage of the refugees and their fanatical desire to reach a land where they can think and worship as they please.—China Mail Special.

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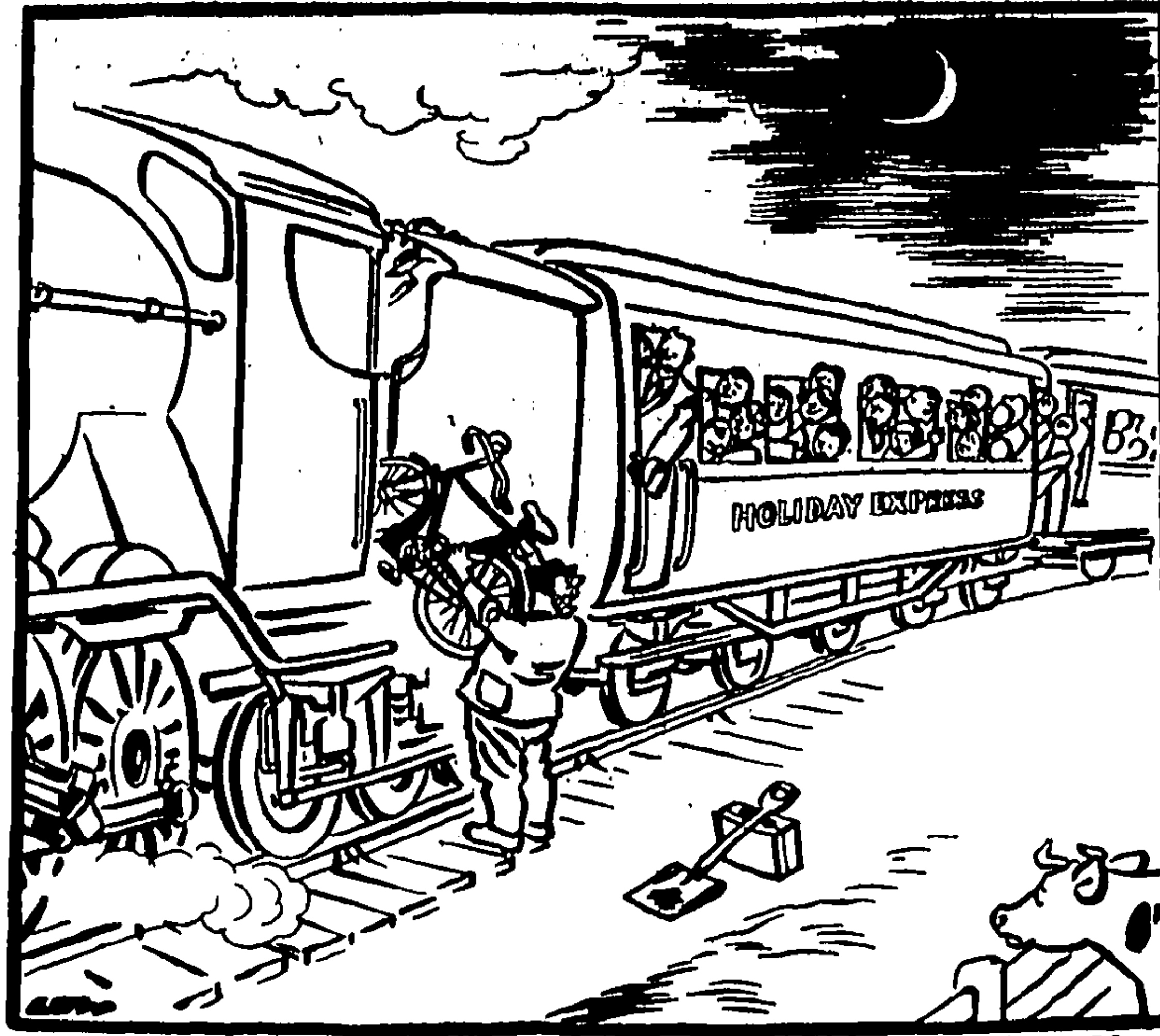
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"WELL, A MAN'S ENTITLED TO GO HOME TO BED, ISN'T HE?"

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COMMUNIST-PEASANT RELATIONS IN CHINA

By O. M. GREEN

FORMER EDITOR OF THE NORTH
CHINA DAILY NEWS, SHANGHAI

THE conflict—not too strong a word—between the Chinese Communists and peasants precipitated by the new phase of the Government's land policy has hardly been noticed abroad as it deserves to be. Yet it is probably no exaggeration to say that it is the most serious issue that the Communists have yet faced.

In the still infantile state of Chinese industry and now with the Communists' gigantic schemes of industrialisation embodied in the Five Years' Plan, Chinese economy is even more dependent than it always was on the peasants, four-fifths of the whole population, shrewd, uneducated in passionate devotion to the land and tenacity of their rights. And now the Communists are defying these rights and seek to override the peasant's ingrained individualism, in order to force him into co-operative groups designed to lead to collectivisation of all the land.

This decision, inherent though it is in Communist doctrine, was not apparent when the landlords' estates were divided among their tenants. The process of division was complicated but, broadly speaking, it resulted in three classes—some landlords who took part in the working of their own land and were even permitted to employ labour; middle or rich peasants; and a huge community of poor peasants owning on an average about half an acre apiece.

DISCONTENT

There have been reports of discontent among the latter—in the winter of 1952-53 the Government was seriously disturbed by the numbers of peasants who threw up their land and flocked to big towns—but on the whole the peasants, having got land which they had never had before, seem to have done pretty well.

Above all, there was no more war. Communist propaganda has made a great deal of the increase of agricultural production under Red rule. Actually China was only showing the wonderful recuperative power that has always been hers when fighting ceases. The 1952 harvest was no better than the best before the Japanese invasion, and that of 1953, due to cruel weather in half a dozen

provinces, was little if at all better than in 1952.

But if the peasants were passably content the Communists were not. The fragmentation of the land into innumerable small farms could not produce the increased output obtainable from large-scale farming on which the expansion of industry depends. Having broken up the land into small pieces the Communists could waste no time in knitting them together again.

MUTUAL AID

Hence during 1952 great publicity was given to the formation of mutual aid teams—which did not mean much more than that the members lent each other their labour when necessary—to lead on to "co-operative groups," in which the land, labour and farming instruments of members are pooled, work is carried on under the direction of Communist cadres and profits are divided *pro rata*. Ultimately all land would be collectivised and every peasant become a servant of the State.

The peasant's resentment to this scheme, not at all lessened by the domineering ways of the rural cadres, was plainly shown by three edicts from the State Administrative Council last year, the first enjoining that peasants must not be forced against their will into co-operative groups, their right to their own land must be respected; the second rebuking the cadres for "commandism" and ordering them to co-operate with the farmers who knew better than they did; the third ordering revision of taxation which bore very unequally on different districts. Collectivisation was practically dropped out of sight, mentioned only as something that might be possible in a very far-off future.

TEMPORARY

These concessions were only temporary and not concerned with agriculture alone. The Communists have this year thrown off the mask. The remnants of freedom hitherto allowed to private enterprise are to be

extinguished. Industry, agriculture, commerce, retail trade, even small handicrafts, are gradually to be brought under State control—"absorbed" into State capitalism—is the official phrase—during a transitional period leading to full socialisation, with the State owning and directing all activities.

Considering the gross mismanagement and waste in State enterprises as repeatedly exposed by Peking papers during the last year, it might have been thought that less, not more, State control would have been exercised while the inexperienced Communist managers were learning something of business. But "the new general line" is now irrevocably determined and propagandists have been sent out by thousands to preach it.

As regards industrialists and merchants to whom the new line was first expounded at a conference of all the leaders last autumn, the Communists seem to have thought that, since this class is easily got in the towns it was merely necessary to issue orders. But they are clearly nervous of the peasants.

DISAGREEABLE

In a long directive issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party last December it is frankly admitted that "a conflict among the rural areas" must be expected. "Capitalist tendencies," it is recognised, are the natural tendency among Chinese farmers—to develop their own land for their own families and if possible to add to it. This, says the Central Committee, is not only viciously anti-social, it is antagonistic to the whole principle of "the general line," in which agriculture will feed industry and industry supply agriculture with tools, mechanical ploughs and the menus plasters of life.

But again, it is emphasised, the peasant must not be driven into co-operatives against his will. "Voluntariness" on his part is indispensable. Nothing can be achieved until by argument and persuasion he has been made to understand how necessary the general line is for the welfare of the country and how much he himself will benefit by it. Thus he may be gently led to form his own co-operatives of his own free inclination. From what one knows of the Chinese peasant this will take some time.

Another disagreeable phase of the general line is the banning of all private purchase of the peasant's surplus grain; the State alone is henceforward to be the buyer. The peasants may carry small amounts of grain with which to barter in villages for commodities; the bulk of the surplus the State will buy. To ensure even distribution townsmen will be given special purchasing cards, while hotel

SEE HOW THE NEW MEN DIG IN

SEFTON DELMER watches the Australian election and newsmen watch the effect that 800,000 immigrants—the new Australians—are having on the country

THE polling station down the road from my hotel, where I watched Sydney citizens going to vote the other day, looked just like a polling station in Britain.

Except for one thing—a notice in large blue lettering which said: "French, Italian, Dutch, German, Polish, Czech, and Hungarian spoken here."

In other words, any voter who could not speak English could find an interpreter.

That offer is just one of many symptoms of the social change now taking place in Australia.

At the end of the war this was still a country

with an English-speaking population of almost exclusively British stock.

Today, as a result of the large-scale import of new immigrants, every eighth Australian you meet here is a so-called "New Australian," and more than half of them are of non-British origin.

In the hope of getting their votes, the political parties printed election propaganda in all the languages of Europe.

And that is not all. Restaurants are catering for the new Australians and food shops are stocking the meat and hitherto unknown sausages which they like.

Yes, these people now pouring in are going to have as important an effect on this country as it will have on them—and long before 1970, by when the immigration planners hope to have increased Australia's present population of 8,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Estrangement

What is more, unless we make a determined effort to see that this country gets a better, healthier, tougher, and more determined type of immigrant from Britain than we are sending out today, I foresee the gradual estrangement of Australia.

For though the Immigration Department here is still insisting that 50 percent of immigrants each year must be of British stock, the department cannot prevent two factors from having an untoward effect:—

1 A large proportion of British immigrants fail to fit in and return home

2 Australians, impressed with the high quality of non-British immigrants, particularly from Holland and Germany, are agitating to have more of them and fewer Britons

In this agitation the Australians are sure to be joined by the non-British newcomers as they become politically more vocal and more powerful than they are today

As yet only a few have been here for the five years required to give them citizenship and a vote.

Empire men

I am immensely impressed by what the Australian authorities are doing to make good citizens of these people

I watched them at work both in camps where the newly arrived settler children were celebrating Empire Day as lustily as the oldest Australians, and in a Sydney secondary school where I found it impossible to distinguish new Australians from old

I am confident these people are well on the road to 100 percent success.

Even with those who arrive when they are old and seem the most unpromising the authorities are taking immense trouble.

But in one respect the Australians are failing to carry out their plans. They are not managing to implement their policy of keeping immigrants dispersed over the country and preventing little national groups from forming in different places.

In Queensland there is a large agglomeration of Italians in the sugar plantations.

The danger

Many seem to be determined to remain Italian Australians—and indeed they have been encouraged by their own newspapers and priests.

In Woolongong I found a colony of Dutch grouped together with their own bakeries and restaurants. But the Dutch, unlike the Italians, are making a conscious effort to Australianise themselves and their families. The same goes for a Polish group.

Anything which holds up and retards assimilation is politically dangerous. It may lead to the creation of those foreign voting groups which are such an undesirable feature of American politics.

My main conclusion is this. It is the highest time for us in Britain to set about helping Australians with the difficult and vital task of filling Australia with first-class immigrants and at the same time retaining the British character of the country.

Who are the New Australians? Here are the main groups among the 800,000 imported since 1947:—

British, 40.7 percent; Italian, 10.4 percent; Polish, 8.2 percent; Dutch, 6.4 percent; Yugoslav, 3.7 percent

German, 2.7 percent; Russian, 2.6 percent; Latvian, 2.6 percent; Hungarian, 1.3 percent; Greek, 1.7 percent; and Czech, 1.5 percent.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"—and now we come to a part of the castle which is not usually shown to visitors."

THE "POST" TYPHOON MAP

Mounted \$5.00
Unmounted \$4.00

and TYPHOON TABLE

Giving bearing-distance and time-distance for typhoons likely to affect Hong Kong. A useful adjunct to the "Post" Typhoon Map.

\$2.00 Mounted

Obtainable from

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST
HONGKONG & KOWLOON

SOAPY WATER

IS GOOD FOR
PLANTS;
USE BATH SURPLUS
IN THE
GARDEN.
WATER IS PRECIOUS



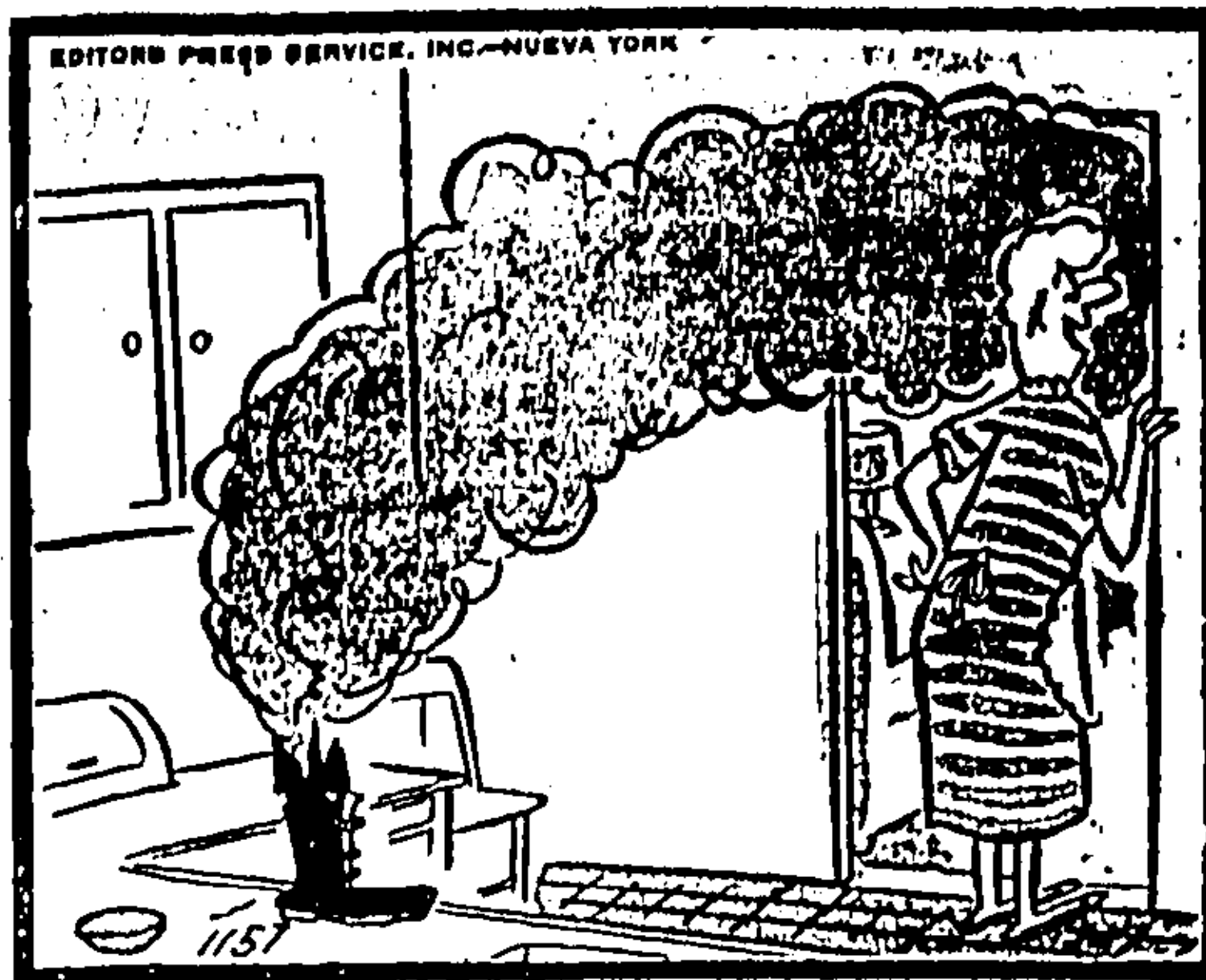
Here it is!

in handy 2 lb. cartons

TAIKOO
SOFT BROWN
SUGAR
IDEAL FOR COFFEE
CAKES & CORN-FLAKES

Just what you've
been asking for!

NOW ON SALE AT ALL
SHOPS AND STORES



"I'm afraid we'll have to eat out tonight, dear."

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

THE heartrending plight of the publishers will presumably lead to some modification of their advertisements.

We may soon read, "Sixteen copies sold before publication," instead of the usual 60,000. "Corpses in the Coffin" by Malcolm Fudge has been received with unanimous disapproval by the critics. "Dreary," "firing," "Silly" are some of the adjectives which have greeted this unsalable book by one of our most unprofitable authors. Author! Send your donation, however big, to the Treasurer, Publishers' Sustentation Fund, Piccadilly, W.

A fresh approach to Art

AN A.R.A. is reported as having said, in defence of a hanging error, "It is a particularly good test of a picture's abstract qualities to hang it upside down. You see it with a fresh eye, whether it has balance or not." Someone else remarked that the only way of finding out which way up to hang a certain type of picture is by looking at the label on the back. The way to read an abstract poem with a fresh mind is to shuffle all the words

and print them in the wrong order. But to do that you have to have a committee of experts to find out which is the right order. Art is a hard master, is it not, my beauties?

P.S.—If you suspect that an abstract painting has been hung the right way up, by mistake, stand on your head to look at it. That is called a fresh approach to Art.

Disillusionment

A MAN who lashed out recently against women "who wear their little hats over their noses" should be told at once about the hunting woman who hung her bowler on her long nose at the end of a rattling good run. One who loved her protested, and she sang loudly to him the old song which says:

True love endures
Through hope and fears,
And the accidents
Of the passing years.
But a love that dies
When a nose gets caught
In a bowler hat,
Is a thing of naught.
Refrain: Softly the glow of twilight, etc., etc., etc.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

FRIDAY, JUNE 11

BORN today, you have an active, busy and inquiring mind. You want to know all there is to know about everything, and it is important to learn the lesson of specialization early in life or you may suffer. You enjoy social life, are a good talker, and are popular with members of the opposite sex. You may need to be warned against a habit of playing too much and of overindulgence when it comes to fulfilling your duty or an appointed task. Learn to finish one thing before you begin another and the results will be more rewarding.

You are impulsive and are apt to jump to conclusions without giving

even serious matters a second, serious thought. You seem to have better "hindsight" than foresight.

Since your emotional nature is quite strong, it might be wise for you to be careful in marriage. Look before you leap.

Among those who were born on this date are: Hazel Scott, musician; James Ballantine, artist and poet; Bill Thayer, inventor; and Seymour Milles Stone, painter.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the correct horoscope paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12

GEMINI (May 21-June 21)—Better for you not to get entangled in legal matters just now. Put some things until next week, at least.

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—You might like to invite friends to your home or attend a gathering of congenial companions elsewhere.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Do your best to get out into the country, if you can. Plan to build your health these pleasant week-ends.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Free your mind of all worries. Leave business behind at the office and enjoy a two-day holiday.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Pleasant activities are in prospect. Plan a social gathering, perhaps at your home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—Free yourself of tension—making worries and see how much good a carefree day will do you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 24-Dec. 23)—You might enjoy inviting friends to your home for the evening. Entertain inexpensively.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 24-Jan. 20)—You may need to make sudden change in your plans for the day. Adapt yourself.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—The emphasis today is probably upon friends, new and old. Expand your social horizon.

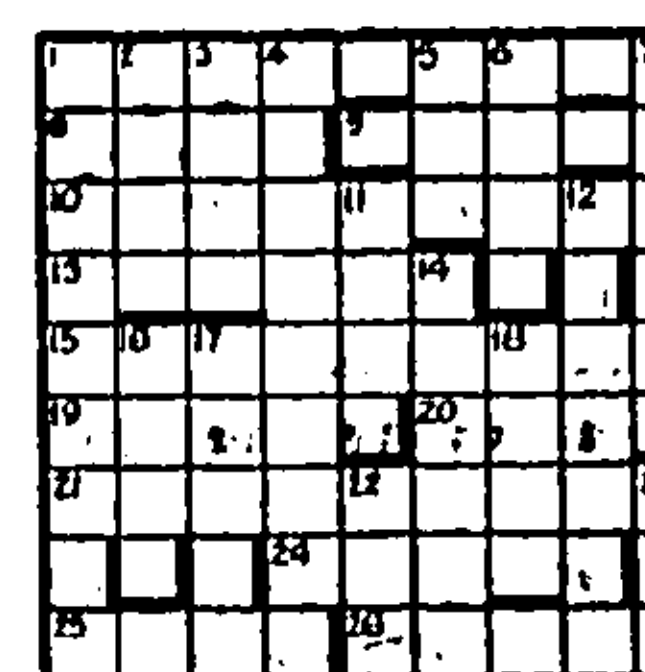
PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—If there are tasks to be done at home, get an early start on them so they are finished in good time.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Change your point of view by a little pleasure and self-indulgence. You have earned it!

DUMB-BELLS



CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Fave drink, or mixed tea. (9)
 2. This kind of chairman is not necessarily a bad sort. (6)
 3. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 4. The kind who make less speed in the long run? (4, 6)
 5. The steamer could be a rascal. (6)
 6. Many friends? Not likely! (9)
 7. A ship may make it, or it may not. (6)
 8. Halfway one is left the kind you drop. (4)
 9. Time paint takes to dry makes no this. (6)
 10. Taut number to the south-east. (3)
 11. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 12. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 13. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 14. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 15. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 16. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 17. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 18. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 19. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 20. A muddle as the minor. (3)

- Down
1. Devotion without a penny and the start of luxury inside. (9)
 2. One for a complaisant with six, five, and a volubrious word. (4)
 3. Four are in the pack. (4)
 4. You may go for one at the seaside. (6)
 5. Halfway one is left the kind you drop. (4)
 6. Many friends? Not likely! (9)
 7. A ship may make it, or it may not. (6)
 8. Halfway one is left the kind you drop. (4)
 9. Time paint takes to dry makes no this. (6)
 10. Taut number to the south-east. (3)
 11. A muddle as the minor. (3)
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 16. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 17. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 18. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 19. A muddle as the minor. (3)
 20. A muddle as the minor. (3)

SOLUTION TO CHECK YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

• JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Trump Suit Governs Your Type of Play

By OSWALD JACOBY

IN a great many bridge hands the declarer's best plan is to cash two top trumps and then switch to a long side suit. Much depends, however, on the exact make-up of the trump suit.

When today's hand was played, South won the first trick with the ace of spades and immediately drew two rounds of trumps with the ace and king. All would have been well if the trumps had conveniently broken 3-2, but the actual 4-1 break was very awkward.

South couldn't afford to lead another trump towards dummy, for West would take the queen of hearts and lead another spade to make dummy trump with the jack. Since there was no way to stop West from making two trump tricks, South began on the clubs, hoping that West would be unable or unwilling to ruff early.

This did no good, for West ruffed the second club with the ten of hearts and switched to diamonds. The defenders thus

NORTH (D) 8			
♠ J 8 7 4	♥ K 9	♦ A K 10 9 5 2	
WEST			
♠ K Q 10 5	♥ J 8 7 4 2	♦ A Q 6 4	♣ 7 4 3
♠ J 10 8 7	♥ A 6 3	♦ A K 3 2	♣ 5 3 2
♠ 8	♥ Q J 6	♦ Q J 6	♣ 4
SOUTH			
♠ A 6 3	♥ A K 3 2	♦ Q J 6	♣ 4
♠ 8	♥ Q J 6	♦ Q J 6	♣ 4
Both sides vul.			
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♠ K			

collected two trumps and two diamonds, defeating the contract.

It was a sound idea for South to draw two rounds of trumps, but not with the ace and king.

After taking the ace of hearts, South should have led a low heart towards dummy's jack. West could take the queen of hearts, together with two diamond tricks, but then a diamond or spade continuation could be ruffed in dummy with a low trump.

This would leave it possible for dummy to draw a round of trumps with the jack. South could then get to his hand with a club to draw the last trump, with the king of hearts. Dummy's clubs would furnish the rest of the tricks.

♥ CARD GAME

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

North East South West
1 Diamond 1 Spade ?

You, South, hold: Spades 7-6, Hearts 5-2, Diamonds K-9-5-2, Clubs A-Q-J-4-2. What do you do?

A—Bid two clubs. The hand is not quite strong enough for an immediate jump to three diamonds. You can show its value by bidding the clubs now and supporting the diamonds later.

TODAY'S QUESTION

With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

South West North East
1 Diamond 1 Spade 2 Clubs Pass ?

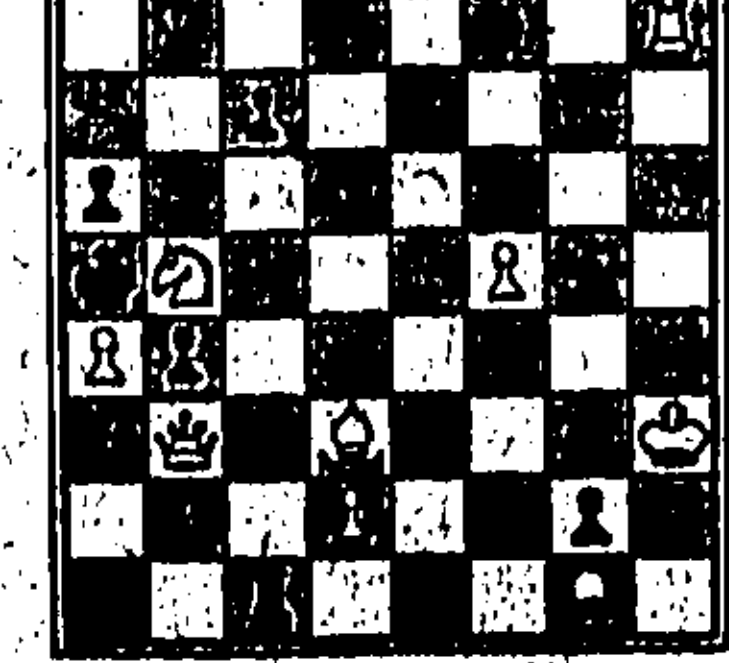
You, South, hold: Spades 9-7-3, Hearts A-J-9, Diamond A-K-8-3-2, Clubs K-5. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. HARTONG

Black, 6 pieces



White, 1 piece.
While to play, mate in three.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-Q8, and 2. Q-Q8, or R-R8.

WOMANSENSE

KEEP IN TRIM By IDA JEAN KAIN

For Shapely Thighs, Exercise The Ballerina Style

WE have a guest exercise teacher today, none other than ballerina Leslie Caron. We visited with her backstage in Washington, D.C., while she was appearing in "Ballets de Paris."

This petite French lass is 5' 3" and tips the scales at 110 streamlined pounds. That sounds thin, but Leslie is beautifully rounded.

"How about some exercises based on the dance pattern?" I asked her.

"Exercises?" queried Leslie. "You mean 'physical jerks'?"

Main ron, cherie, make them smooth," I hastened to add. "How about a bathing beauty special to banish thigh hollows and bulges?"

As Leslie expressed it, dancers have "nice round thighs" because dance movements reach all the muscles of the thighs. And here's an easy routine she suggested for shaping the thighs.

Stand on left leg, and keeping knees straight, swing right leg sideways, pointing toes out and keeping the knee cap up so as to reach those inside thigh muscles. With a snappy motion, swing leg across to the left, leading with the heel, ballerina style. Then back across to the right, toes pointed, knee cap up. Again swing briskly left and right, this time crossing in back of left leg. The complete movement is a side-to-side swing, first in front of the leg, then in back of the leg, in a rhythmic fashion, with fast rhythmic movements. Continue a dozen counts, then swing with the left leg.

Now for a dern-pile—this warm-up routine for dancers is powerfully toning for those inner thigh muscles. Standing, heels together, toes pointed out to sides, again ballerina style. Bend the knees outward and go down only as far as you can without taking the heels off the floor. As you go down, contract strongly with the buttocks muscles and keep your back straight. As you come up, the



Dancing Star Leslie Caron turns exercise into play—the dance way.

trick is to push hard into the heels, feeling the pull on the inside thigh muscles. If you don't cheat on this exercise, it can really shape the thighs.

To reach the outer thigh bulges, there is no smoother exercise than rolling. "Roll on the fat point," Leslie directs. It's easy... just lie on back and roll lazily across dorsiere (French for hips) to one thigh-line, then back across the

gluteus maximus muscle, smack onto the "fat point." A dozen slow, heavy rolls, bringing weight to bear on bulges, will even things up.

Leslie loves to dance and hopes it will always be part of her life. Her next starring role is Cinderella in "The Glass Slipper." With her fifth type of beauty and wistful charm, Leslie Caron should make Cinderella vividly real.

The Proper Way To Prepare Spicy Curry Sauce

By IDA BAILEY ALLEN

"THERE is no spice that can brighten up a dull meal like curry," announced the Chef. "Is it in general use by most home-makers?"

"No, Chef, many people have never tasted foods seasoned with curry. But when they do, they usually enjoy it."

"When using curry powder for the first time, Madame, may I suggest the homemaker use a small amount, such as a teaspoonful to two cups of white sauce for a creamed vegetable, meat or fish. To prepare, add the curry to the melted butter when making the sauce. After this experiment, try a simple curry sauce."

knife, slit it into 3 lengthwise sections. Spread 1 section with lemon filling ¼ in. thick. Put on a second cake layer, and spread with ½ in. raspberry jam. Top with the third cake layer. Press lightly together. Sift powdered sugar over the top.

Lemon Filling: Strain the juice of 1 large lemon into ¼ c. sugar. Add 1 tsp. grated lemon rind, 1 beaten large egg and 1½ tsp. butter or margarine. Cook and stir in a double boiler until thick like honey.

Trick Of The Chef

Add 2 tbsp. each chopped nuts and raisins heated in 2 tbsp. butter to 3 c. sticky rice.

Household Hints

Rub vinegar over the surface of fish for easy removal of the scales.

You can dress up patties of beef, pork sausage, or tinned meats by topping them with cheese and a dab of chili sauce before broiling them.

If bread is too fresh for easy slicing, chilling it in the refrigerator will make it firm enough for cutting.

Use an old toothbrush to clean grooves in silverware. Apply silver polish to the brush as if it were toothpaste.

Chilled glasses need a warm-up before they're plunged into hot dish water. A quick rinse in cool water is all that's necessary.

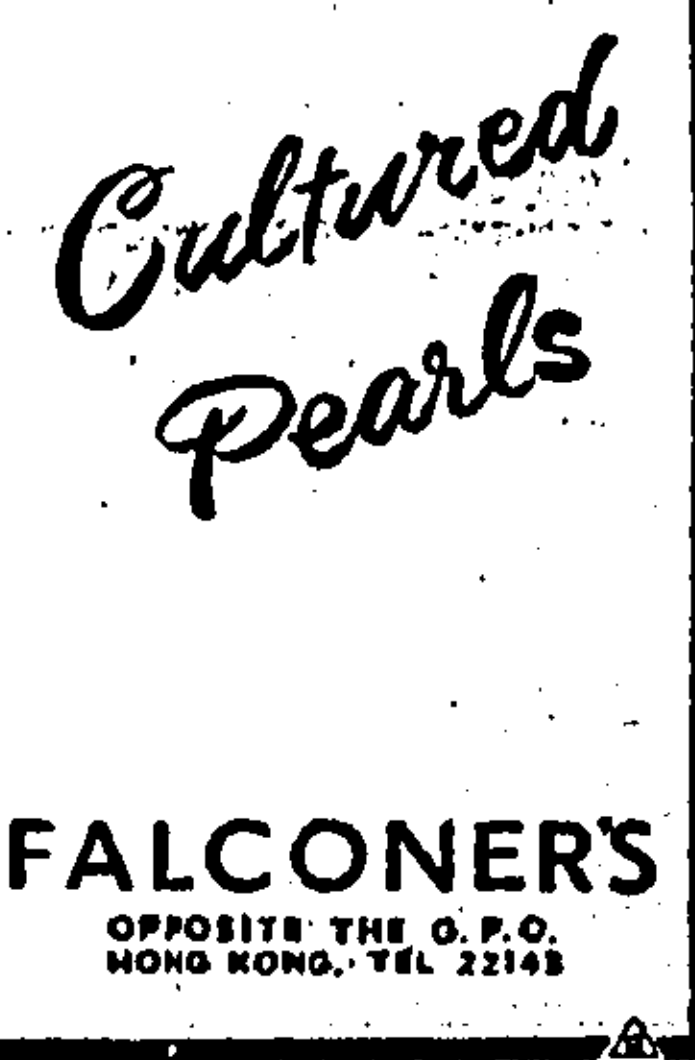
Dinner

Beef-Beet Vegetable Soup
Lamb Curry
String Beans
Raspberry-Lemon Cake
Coffee
Tea
Milk

All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve 4 to 6

Beef-Beet Vegetable Soup: Combine 2 c. beef broth, ½ c. juice drained from 1 (No. 2) tin beets, ½ c. water, 1 thin-sliced peeled onion, ½ c. sliced celery and ¼ c. shredded green pepper. Simmer about 15 min., or until the celery is fork-tender. Serve plain or with a garnish of soured cream; or pass grated cheese.

Raspberry-Lemon Cake: Bake a loaf sponge cake and let stand a few hours. Then with a sharp



BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Grandfather Is an Inventor

—He was the One Who Thought Up Stairs—

By MAX TRELL

"ONE day," said Grandfather, to Knarf and Hand, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, as he sat himself down on a sunny bench in the park, "I decided to invent something. I hadn't invented anything since the week before last, when I invented shoelaces. So I decided it was high time I invented something else."

Grandfather took a puff at his black pipe. Knarf and Hand, who had sat down beside him on the sunny bench, waited eagerly for him to go on.

A Marvellous Invention

Only Hand couldn't help saying: "You're quite sure you invented shoelaces, Grandfather?"

"Do you know anyone else who invented them?" asked Grandfather.

"Why no," said Hand. "But..."

"Then I invented them," said Grandfather. "Now let me tell you what I invented next."

"Yes, please tell us, Grandfather," urged Knarf.

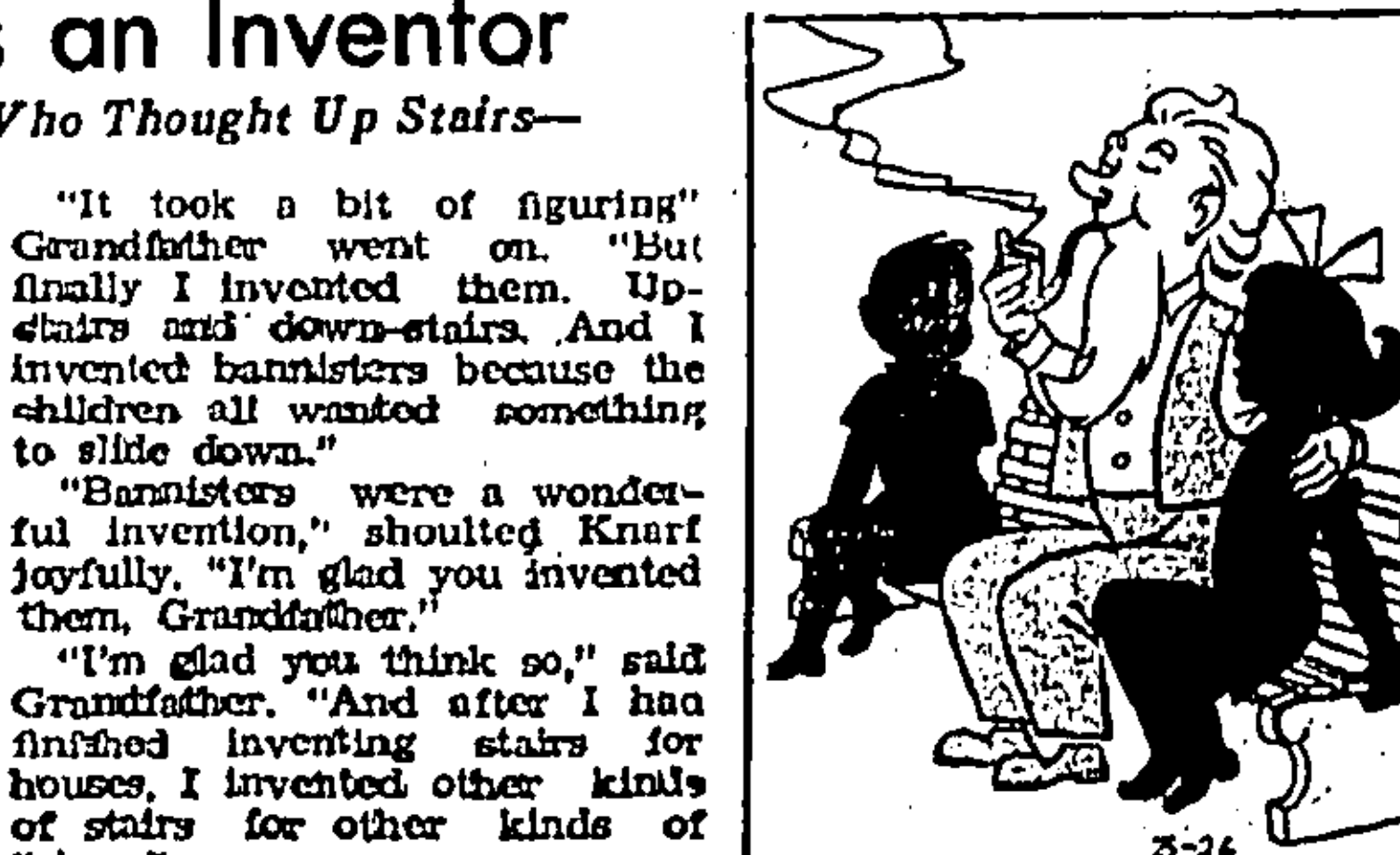
"Well," said Grandfather, "it was a curious thing. People all lived in houses, just as they do now, but there was one difference. None of the houses had an upstairs. It was all very long ago."

"There wasn't any upstairs?" said Hand. "Why wasn't there?"

"For a very simple reason," said Grandfather. "No one had ever thought of inventing stairs. And if you have no stairs, there's no way of going upstairs."

"And there's no way of going downstairs either," said Knarf.

Grandfather took another puff at his pipe and nodded. "Yes, there wasn't any way of going downstairs either. So in all the houses in those long-ago days, there were no upstairs rooms where people slept, and no downstairs rooms where the cellar is now. It made things very cramped and uncomfortable. So I thought I had better invent stairs."



The Shadows sat down beside Grandfather on the park bench.

"I don't think I can remember them all," said Grandfather. "Just let me see now: I invented spiral stairs for lighthouses and church steeples and clock towers. Spiral stairs up and up and round and round like a corkscrew. Then I invented very narrow stairs for ships and great big broad marble stairs for churches and palaces. Then I invented steps that you can carry around from place to place for climbing up trees and for painting the outside of houses and for firemen to use when they go to fires. Only they aren't called stairs."

More Up and Down Devices

"Stepladders," said Grandfather. "And then finally (not



Rupert and Billy Goat—8

As Rupert turns there is a rustling sound in the bushes, and his pal, Billy Goat, peeks through the twigs. From above there is more rustling. Have you got him? Can you see him? About the sizeable... ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

What more can you do?

WHAT ARE GROWING CHILDREN'S NEEDS? Good food, fresh air and plenty of sleep. But that's not all. If they're to feel well and keep well, you should give them something more—daily Ribena. For Ribena—the natural way to take Vitamin C—builds strong bones and teeth. Fights illness and infection. Provides abundant energy. And Ribena is unique: it does so much good in so many ways.

WHAT YOUR DOCTOR KNOWS. Ribena, made only from fresh ripe blackcurrants and pure cane sugar, is a rich source of natural Vitamin C and many other factors essential to good health. It is sweet, delicious and extremely kind to the tenderest digestion. Ribena is used by many famous hospitals and recommended by eminent doctors. Its value has been proved in searching clinical tests. All good reasons why you should get Ribena for your children.

You can give them

Ribena

THE NATURAL WAY TO KEEP FIT AND FIGHT INFECTION

TO DOCTORS AND NURSES: The therapeutic value of Ribena for children, nursing and convalescent patients is fully demonstrated in medical reports and papers. If you have received Ribena from a chemist, please write to the Technical Director, W. D. & H. O. W. Ltd., 10, CANTON & CO. LTD., The Royal Festival Hall, London, E.C. 4, for further information.



Singapore AAA Can't Afford To Send A Team To Ceylon

Singapore, June 10. Singapore may not be able to send athletes to participate in the Ceylon Open Athletic Championships in September because of lack of funds.

The invitation by the Ceylon Amateur Athletic Association for Singapore to send 10 athletes for the meet was discussed at a meeting last night.

1st Dorsets Maintain Position

League-leading 1st Dorsets' marksmen, although not shooting so well last week ending June 5, maintained their position at the top of the table with a win over 1st Kings.

No possibilities were registered but two scores one point short of the 100, were chalked up by Beaven of 7 B. T. R. and Tyrrell of 1st Dorsets.

Highest aggregate score honours were taken by Comd Wkps REME "A" team which led the field with a total of 572, followed by 7 B. T. R. with 569 and 1st Dorsets with 567.

As the result of the shooting last week, change in positions in the standings was seen, but Comd Wkps REME "A" have, by virtue of their good scoring, drawn to within nine points of the leaders.

11 Inf Wkps REME although at the foot of the table, have been unfortunate hitherto in having to shoot against the better teams in the competition, and their total score of 2976 is better than some well above them in the standings. It is felt that with weaker teams facing them after this week, their rise up the table will be a rapid one.

THE SCORES

The following are the scores: Comd Pay Office 549 v 11 Inf Wkps 538.
20 Fd Regt RA "A" 540 v 6 C.O.D. 509.
20 Fd Regt RA "B" 542 v HQ RA 497.
20 Fd Regt RA 535.
20 Fd Regt RA 537 v Norfolk C.O. Withdrawn.
HQCTU 539 v Norfolk B.O. Withdrawn.
Comd Wkps REME "A" 572 v Norfolk A.O. Withdrawn.
Comd Wkps REME "B" 564 v Stanley Gnr "B" 508.
AA Wkps REME "A" 543 v Stanley Gnr "A" 534.
AA Wkps REME "B" 527 v HK Signal Regt 481.
6 HKC 518 v 1 Kings "B" 544.
1 Kings A 555 v 1 Dorset 507.

LEAGUE TABLES

Team	W	L	D	Score	Pts
1 1st Dorset	0	0	0	3450	12
2 Comd Wkps REME "A"	0	0	0	3447	12
3 HQCTU	0	0	0	3396	12
4 AA Wkps REME "A"	0	0	0	3322	12
5 AA Wkps REME "B"	0	0	0	3324	12
6 7 B. T. R.	0	0	0	3320	10
7 Comd Wkps REME "B"	0	0	0	3320	8
8 6 C.O.D.	0	0	0	3320	8
9 20 Fd Regt RA "A"	0	0	0	3205	8
10 20 Fd Regt RA "B"	0	0	0	3205	8
11 1 Kings "A"	0	0	0	3210	6
12 1 Kings "B"	0	0	0	3120	6
13 1 Kings "C"	0	0	0	3052	6
14 Stanley Gnr "A"	0	0	0	2942	4
15 Stanley Gnr "B"	0	0	0	2728	4
16 Comd Pay Office	0	0	0	2580	4
17 HQ RA "A"	0	0	0	2580	4
18 Div	0	0	0	2358	2
19 HKC	0	0	0	2350	2
20 40 Div	0	0	0	1277	2
21 11 Inf Wkps REME	0	0	0	2976	0

Harry Weetman Leads By Three Strokes

Moortown, Leeds, June 10.

Playing magnificent golf in thunder and torrential rain, Harry Weetman, the British International, went round the 6,878-yard Moortown course in a brilliant 68 to jump into a three strokes lead at the half way stage in the Yorkshire Evening News golf tournament.

Covering the sodden fairways with mighty drives and irons he achieved each half in 34 and finished by sinking a 20 yard putt for a three at the 18th. His 30 holes score was 132.

Sharing second place at 144 were Fred Bullock and Bernard Hunt. Harry Bradshaw, burly Irish international, was on the 142 mark and seven other players had 143, including last year's winner, Flory van Donck of Belgium, and Norman von Nida of Australia.

A total of 34 professionals and four amateurs qualified for the last 36 holes to be played on Friday.—Reuter.

SULTRY!



Miss R. GETS HER CHANCE!

(IN GRASS SKIRT AND KIWIFEATHERS)

Can Britain make a film about the Empire which is authentic in spirit and background—but has the same speed and tension (and girls) that Hollywood gets into its epics about the Old West?

We have not done it so far. Most of our pictures with Empire settings usually consist of cattle drives or animal studies, with pompous little speeches about the White Man's mission.

The women in them look as if they are around strictly for washing the dishes.

But this month we may see a revolutionary cinematic treatment of the Empire story—in the London premiere of *THE SEEKERS*, which has a New Zealand locale, a tough but true story—and which appeals too. The stars: Jack Hawkins and Glynis Johns.

The Rank Organisation, which made this film (and spent more money on it than any other production this year), is keeping a security watch over it in the vaults at Pinewood.

SECRET

It wants it to be a secret until the premiere. But, with

the help of some Maori friends, I have seen enough scenes to say this is going to be one of the year's big films.

It was made in New Zealand, and its colour shots of that lovely land are breathtaking.

There are some fast-moving rough-and-tumbles involving Hawkins (as a pioneer settler) and Maori war-bands.

And there is a smash performance from a sultry German-Japanese girl named Laya Raki as a Maori girl with good looks and bad morals.

Miss Raki got her chance to star in "The Seekers" when producer George Brown saw a story about her on the front page of the Daily Express. (See small picture.) He flew to Germany, tested her, and signed her up.

DISCOVERY

She is quite a discovery—a nubile beauty loaded with personality, and a frenzied energy that reaches its climax in a Maori version of Salome's famous "Dance of the Seven Veils" (in this case danced with a grass skirt and kiwi feathers). She was certainly something of a handoff while making this film. She specialises in a

FRIDAY FILMSPOT by LEONARD MOSLEY

ACTRESS LAYA RAKI LAUGHS AT KIDNAP STORY



Q Front-page picture of Laya Raki in London—Daily Express, September 4, 1953—was the answer to a nonsense report from Germany that she had been kidnapped.

broken-English that makes her sound like a female Vic Oliver.

Her biggest success with the camera came when a pompous Rank executive asked her the part she would like to play "when you become a recognised actress." She replied: "I think I should like to play the part of the detective Pertini in your famous English crime thriller, 'Shylock Holmes'."

I think you will find Miss Raki quite a chick.

(—London Express Service)

WORLD CUP SCHEDULE REARRANGED

Berne, June 9. Starting times of World Soccer Cup games have been slightly altered in order to facilitate the work of the Press, the organising committee of the three-week tournament announced here.

Originally starting times of all First Round (16-finals) games had been fixed for 6 p.m. on weekdays and 5 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

The new decision put starting times of one of the four daily games 10 minutes ahead and the starting time of another game 10 minutes behind. Thus, on weekdays one game will start at 6:50 p.m., two at 6 p.m. and the fourth at 6:10 p.m.

On Saturdays and Sundays, the starting times will be 4:50 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6:10 p.m.

An exception to this schedule will be made on June 16, the opening day of the tournament, in order to allow broadcasts of the formal opening ceremony in Lausanne, all four games will start at 6 p.m. on that day.

The new schedule for first round games—

June 16, 6 p.m. France v. Yugoslavia; Brazil v. Mexico; Austria v. Scotland; Uruguay v. Czechoslovakia.

June 17, 5:50 p.m. Switzerland v. Italy; 6 p.m. Germany v. Turkey; Hungary v. Korea; 6:10 p.m. England v. Belgium.

June 18, 4:50 p.m. Uruguay v. Scotland; 5 p.m. Brazil v. Yugoslavia; Austria v. Czechoslovakia; 6:10 p.m. France v. Mexico.

June 20, 4:50 p.m. Hungary v. Germany; 5 p.m. Italy v. Belgium; France v. Russia; 6:10 p.m. Czechoslovakia v. England.—United Press.

Inter-School Swimming

Three Inter-School swimming records were shattered when representatives from twelve schools clashed during the first day of the finals of the Sixth Annual swimming competition held in the Ritz Pool last night.

They were the primary school boys' 100 metres free style, primary school girls' 50 metres free style, and the middle school girls' 100 metres back stroke.

Wang Shu-ming of San Kwong College broke the 100 metres record when he came in well ahead of the other competitors in the time of 62.4 secs.

The other two records were broken by J. Zewald of King George V School who finished in the time of 39 secs. for the 50 metres free style, and Chan Sin-ye of New Method College who clocked 1 min 28.8 secs. for the 100 metres back stroke.

Throughout the evening, the large gathering of swimming enthusiasts present were thrilled again and again by the keen competition and spectacular finishes seen.

Top honours go to King George V School with all three of their entrants placing in the 50 metres free style event. It was in this event that J. Zewald broke the Inter-School record.

The most spectacular race of the evening was the middle 50 metres free style when all the five competitors finished together, leaving the judges to pick the winner. It was decided that Wong Fou-shan of Ling Ying won the race by a touch.

At the conclusion, New Method College gained 28 points towards capturing the Inter-School Challenge Cup. Their nearest rivals are Salesian with 6 points, and Fong Lam with 2 points.

The second and last day of the finals will be held this evening commencing at 8 p.m. in the Ritz Pool.

Mr Leung Wing-ke, Secretary of the Educational Department has kindly consented to present the trophies to the winners at the conclusion of the meet this evening.

THE RESULTS

The following are the results:

Boys
Middle School 50 metres free style—1. Wong Fou-shan (Ling Ying); 2. Leung Wing-ke (New Method); 3. Lam Kam-sing (New Method). Time: 39 secs. (Record).
Primary School 100 metres free style—1. Wang Shu-ming (San Kwong); 2. Pang Tze-sai (Salesian); 3. Leung Kwok-wai (Salesian). Time: 62.4 (Record).
Middle School 200 metres breast stroke—1. Tang Kam-wing (Salesian); 2. Lau Leung-wan (St Paul's); 3. Chan Yook-cheung (Queen's College). Time 3 mins. 1.8 secs.
Primary School 100 metres back stroke—1. Wang Shu-ming (San Kwong); 2. Lau Tze-sing (Salesian); 3. Tong Wing-wor (New Method). Time: 1 min. 25 secs.

Middle School 1,500 metres free style—1. Leung Wing-ke (New Method); 2. Wu Kwun-ken (Queen's College); 3. Cheung Wing-hang. Time: 25 mins. 29.5 secs.
Primary School 4 x 50 metres relay—1. San Kwong; 2. Salesian; 3. New Method. Time: 3 mins. 6.8 secs.
Middle School 4 x 50 relay—1. New Method; 2. Ling Ying; 3. Kwong Lam. Time: 2 mins. 39.8 secs.

Girls
Middle School 100 metres free style—1. Chan Sin-ye (New Method); 2. Chan Tze-yee (New Method); 3. Hung Bor-lan (Tak Ching). Time: 62 secs.
Primary School 50 metres—1. J. Zewald (KGVS); 2. A. Macinnes (KGVS); 3. Virginia Wille (KGVS). Time 39 sec. (Record).
Middle School 100 metres back stroke—1. Chan Sin-ye (New Method); 2. Hung Bor-lan (Tak Ching); 3. Lam Pak-lung (New Method). Time 1 min. 28.8 secs. (Record).
Primary School 100 metres breast stroke—1. Wang Shu-ming (New Method); 2. Chan Sook-wan (Salesian); 3. Leung Wong (New Method). Time: 1 min. 44 secs.
Middle School 4 x 50 metres—1. Kwong; 2. New Method. Time: 3 mins. 28.4 secs.

South Korea's Soccer Team On Way To Zurich

Seoul, June 9. A South Korean soccer team left Seoul today aboard a Korean National Airlines plane for Tokyo on its way to Switzerland. The Korean team won the Far Eastern championship when it beat Japan in Tokyo in March.

The Korean team will participate in the world soccer championship meet in Switzerland later this month.—Reuter.

CZECH TEAM
United Press adds that Czechoslovakia's World Cup soccer team, assembled at the Klanovce training camp near Prague since May 10, was scheduled to depart yesterday for Switzerland.

Twenty-two Czech national players held four-hour workouts every day at Klanovce under the supervision of national coach Karel Berry and his two selectors, A. Cejnar and E. Nejedlik.

ASF COUNCIL TO MEET

The Third Meeting of the Council of the Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hongkong, scheduled to take place in the Board Room of the South China Morning Post Ltd., on Tuesday, June 22, at 6 p.m., will be preceded by two sub-committee meetings of the Federation on the same date and venue.

The first at 5.15 p.m. is the A.S.F. Games Committee meeting to receive a report from the Team Leader, and to wind up the affairs of this committee. Following this, at 5.40 p.m. the Empire Games Committee will meet to deal with, and receive reports on matters in connection with the forthcoming Games and the Colony's participation therein.

The Council Meeting will follow immediately after this, and included in the agenda are the Chairman's and Treasurer's reports and the Asian Games and Empire Games.

BELGIUM LEADS BRITAIN 2-0

Scarborough, June 10. Belgium, the 1953 European zone champions, led Britain 2-0 at the end of the first day's play in their third round European Zone Davis Cup match here today.

Jackie Brichant beat Tony Mottram, 4-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2 and 7-5, and Philippe Washer defeated Geoff Falsh, 6-3, 6-0 and 6-4.—Reuter.

There Have Been Great Names Too Since The "Golden Age Of Sport"

New York, June 10. Often the 1920s are called the "Golden Age of Sport" because so many "all-time greats" in so many sports were active then. Probably that decade never will be equalled in that respect, because conditions have changed. However, "all-time great" athletes have come and gone since then.

Where are these men now? First, the roll call of the bright '20s—Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig in baseball; Bill Tilden in tennis; Bobby Jones in golf; Jack Dempsey in boxing; Tommy Hitchcock in polo.

Ruth died of cancer and Gehrig of multiple sclerosis; Tilden died of a heart attack last June; Hitchcock died in the war in a plane crash in England; Jones, a successful lawyer, is hobbled by arthritis and plays no more golf; Dempsey alone remains healthy at 59 and is busy 16 to 18 hours a day in his newest business venture, his Broadway restaurant. The place has borne his name for many years but until recently he had only a small share in it. Now he controls it and spends his time there as greeter.

Of course, there were other greats of the '20s too. There were the French tennis stars, Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra. They are still alive and interested in tennis and Borotra, a wine salesman, still plays in doubles matches.

Gene Sarazen, a great golfer, is still active in the game as a professional and manager at an exclusive course.

Johnny Weissmuller, the most famous swimmer of the late '20s, went on to a successful Hollywood career as a movie Tarzan.

Gertrude Ederle, first woman to swim the English Channel, is a secretary in New York.

Since the "Golden Age" there have been other all-time greats. In baseball, the closest to Ruth has been another New York Yankee, Joe DiMaggio, retired a few years ago, did television for a year, and last year married movie star Marilyn Monroe. Reportedly Joe has another radio-TV show lined up.

In boxing, the greats have been Joe Louis and Ray Robinson, both of whom have retired from the ring to devote attention to business and show business. Both have done a stage dancing act.

In golf the greats are Byron now retired to a farm in Texas; Ben Hogan, who plays only a select few tournaments a year; and Sam Snead, still very active on the pro links.

In tennis, Tilden has been succeeded by a long line of top-rate players. Fred Perry of England has retired to business, Ellsworth Vines of California has become a golf pro; Don Budge owns a laundry business and recently played part of a pro exhibition series; Jack Kramer is a promoter of pro tennis.

Like most other people, the authentic athletes of the past 25-30 years have had to work for a living too.—United Press.

"Good Neighbours" Shield Match On Sunday

The first game of the annual "Good Neighbours" Shield lawn bowls match between the USRC and Filipino Club will be held on Sunday at 10.15 a.m. at the USRC.

The shield is presented by the USRC for annual competition between the two clubs. Following are the teams which will meet on Sunday: USRC: Capt. J. Curry, D. Agnew; L. Smithers, G. Hill, R. Holloway, L. Cochrane, E. Hall, M. Scott, A. Bligh, D. L. Edwards; unofficial rink: Mrs. J. Stevens, Mrs. R. Trull, Mrs. B. Agnew, Mrs. L. Edwards, Mrs. C. Bligh, Mrs. J. Curry, Mrs. D. Agnew, Mrs. L. Smithers, Mrs. G. Hill, Mrs. R. Holloway, Mrs. L. Cochrane, Mrs. E. Hall, Mrs. M. Scott, Mrs. A. Bligh, Mrs. D. L. Edwards.

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Growing Popularity Of Dairy Farming

Why Brown Cows Now Frown Beneath The Bough In Japan

Tokyo, June 10.

Dairy farming is becoming increasingly popular in Japan but the problem is to find sufficient room for the cattle. There is scarcely room for the people who farm the land and little room anywhere for a cow to move around.

For every farm-household in Japan there are on an average about two acres of land. And a farm household consists of at least six people.

The Japanese farmer's solution to the space problem for his dairy herd proves to be simple enough: the herd is tied up in a byre and the cows never move away from their stalls.

The growing animal population on Japanese land is leading to something of a problem.

Plus the cows, there are 2,500,000 beef and draught cattle, about 1,000,000 pigs, and about one hen per head of the farm population of something like 38,000,000 people, nearly 2,000,000 horses, 500,000 goats, up to 1,000,000 rabbits kept as stock.

RURAL POPULATION

In 1941 there were approximately 2.81 acres per farm family; by 1952 this was down to 2.02 acres.

A later trend, not yet statistically determined with any exactness, is for the number of people on the land to grow rather than increase. Economists say that economic pressure in the cities is forcing young people to go back to their parents' farms.

Therefore, while unemployment figures in industry do not seem to be increasing remarkably, there is much concealed unemployment.

In Tokyo last February there were 66 bankruptcies among textile merchants alone—about three times the normal. Their failures, involving about £3,548,000, had repercussions among suppliers and other creditors. Office staffs were cut, messenger boys went back to the farm, and typists went home to help the spring cultivation in the rice paddies.

Economists point out that this rise in the number of persons in each farm unit in all cases

reduces the amount of farm produce available for sale off the farm. Since production on such small units can hardly be increased, an addition to the hands which work in the field simply means an addition to the number of mouths to be fed, at home, off the land.

LESS FOOD

The trend then is towards a general reduction in the amount of food that the Japanese farm can send to feed people in Japanese cities.

Already with only 15 per cent of the country available for cultivation, Japan has to import up to 3,500,000 tons of cereals to feed a population growing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year.

And the pressure grows as modern trends arrive. For instance, Japanese mothers are being told that milk is good for children. The Ministry of Health is supporting this new idea (for Japan) and the Ministry of Education is co-operating in a school milk scheme.

Primarily conservative, the Japanese farmer on the whole still uses human labour in preference to draught animals, still uses a cow as a beast of burden rather than a horse and, if he has a horse, prefers it to machinery.

MACHINE THREAT

Small farms mean small plots of land, and tractors are not economical for narrow strips of rice-paddy.

But there is a new post-war generation of Japanese farmers returning to the land from college studies with plans for introducing mechanization to their villages through the many co-operative organizations now established.

So the machine is beginning to appear and, again, the economists are worried. If the machine dis-

places labour, what will they do with the labour, especially now, when industry is putting off employees?—China Mail Special.

Four New Tin Mines For Malaya

Gembang, Malaya, June 10.

Four tin mines will be working here by the end of next year, said a spokesman for the Mines Department. It said that mining, which was revived only at the beginning of the year, is showing satisfactory results.

One mine opened last month, a second is expected to start soon and the third and fourth by next year, the spokesman said.

All four mines are owned by Chinese—two by local men and the rest by a Kuala Lumpur man who is believed to have had mines at Gembang, before the war.

The spokesman said that the mines would be spending between £6,000 and £7,000 on skilled labour and mining material.

Most of the skilled labour will be brought from other states, he said.

Gembang, he said, had been an important mining centre in Pahang for many years. Before the war, there were 20 gravel pump mines operating in the area.

After the war, mining started again, but before it could be come established, the emergency started and all except one small mine closed. In 1952, that closed too.—China Mail Special.

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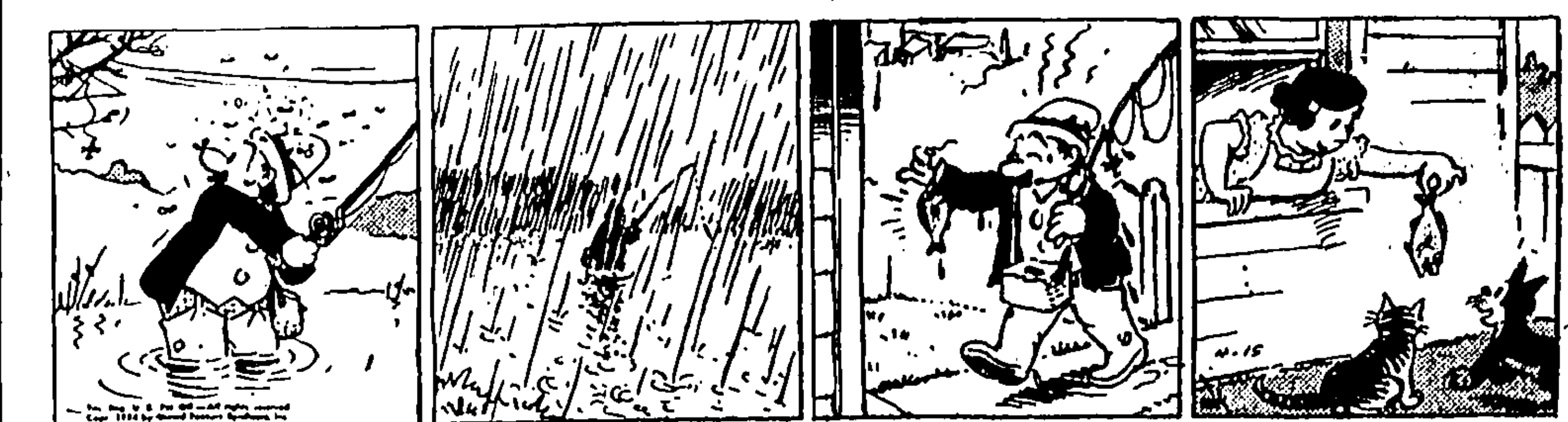
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Ben-Gurion Returning To Politics?

Tel-Aviv, June 10.
 Former Premier David Ben-Gurion today made what his opponents regarded as a return to politics.

Ben-Gurion, who had been farming in the Negev settlement of Sde Boker, came to Tel-Aviv to address 10,000 school pupils in the evening on "responsibilities toward the State."

It was believed, however, that the dynamic labour leader wished to establish what he called a "non-Party united youth movement," with emphasis on pioneering ideals.

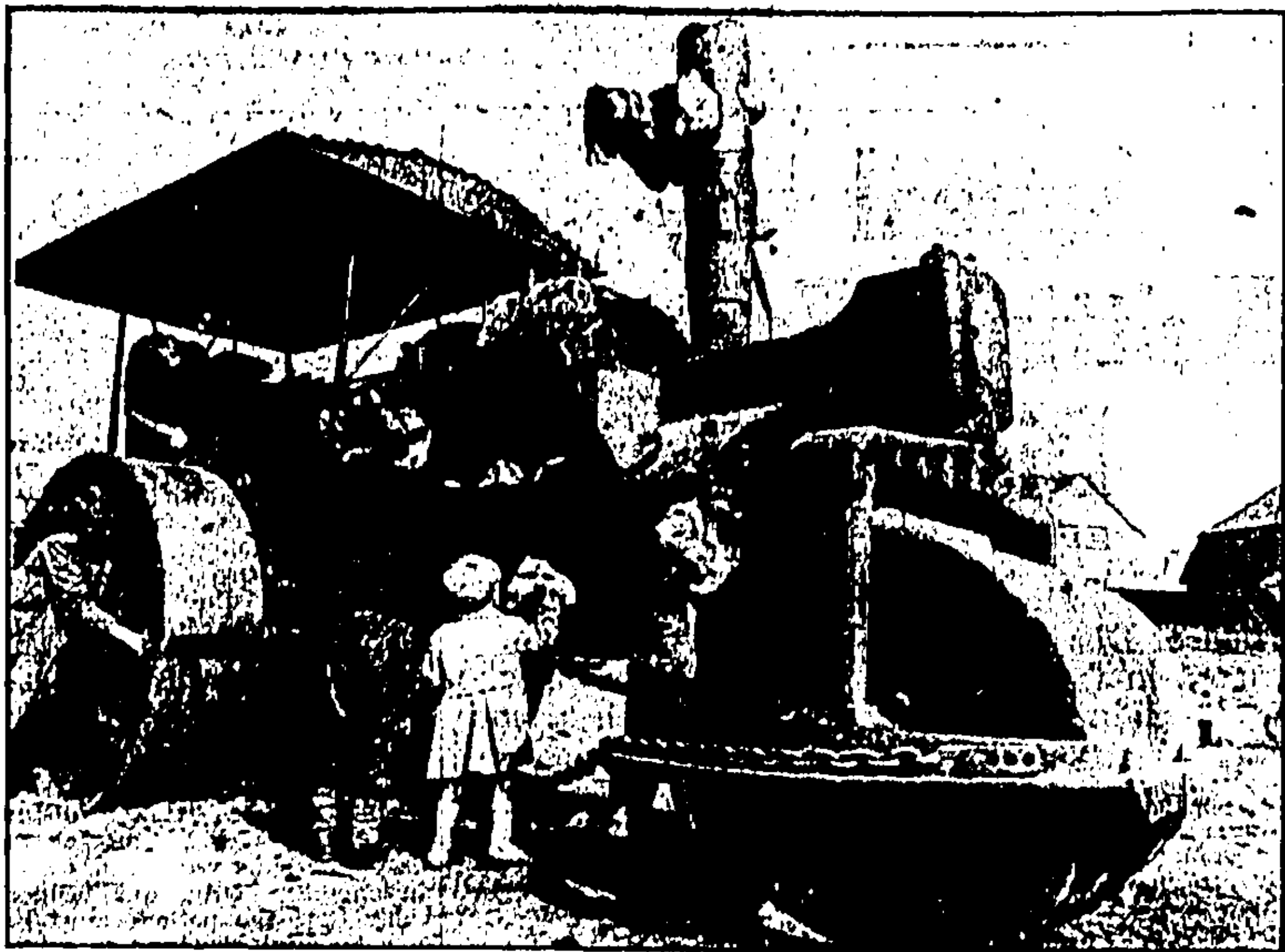
Special trains brought children from Jerusalem and Haifa secondary schools to an amphitheatre near Tel-Aviv. The Israeli Army prepared the site and decorated the stadium with flags.

Ben-Gurion's move caused a stormy Knesset session last night. Motions protesting against the conference were made by opposition members.—United Press.

Japan Takes Up IWA Wheat

London, June 10.
 Japan has completed her import quota of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement, according

ROLLER IN RETIREMENT



Fifteen-ton steamroller Big Sam may be too old to raise any steam himself now but he can still do a useful job helping the children of Bristol to let off some of their steam. He has been honourably retired to a local playing field where he is seldom without a full load of youngsters.—Reuterphoto.

A Blend Of The Past And Present For The New Burma

Rangoon, June 10.

Burma, while looking to the most up-to-date ideas and methods to build a modern welfare state, is turning to the past for social standards and traditions which will make its foundations solid and truly Burman.

Four years of war, in which the country was twice fought over, and the insurrections which have continued since Independence have given Burma a problem of unsettled and unstable youth as bad as that in any country in the world.

Many who threw themselves with enthusiasm into guerilla fighting and later into the struggle for independence have allowed that enthusiasm to sour and have been unable to settle down now that the aims of their nationalism have been achieved.

Burmese leaders see in a return to the old standards of traditional family affection and respect for elders, combined with spiritual beliefs, the only way to channel the enthusiasm of the young and build a stable society.

But more than anything do they look to a great resurgence in Buddhism, the religion of the majority of the country's 17,500,000 people.

Buddhism has never flagged in Burma, which has always been one of the most religious countries in the world. But it is felt that a new and constant re-affirmation of its principles and of its complementary nature with progress and peace is needed.

Under the inspiration of the very devout Prime Minister, U Nu, a Great Council, only the sixth to be held in the 2,500 years since the death of The Buddha, has taken place in Rangoon during May and will, in the course of its two-year meeting, codify the scriptures.

The Council's buildings are later to be used for a World Buddhist University which will be added to the Institute for Buddhist Studies, for which the Ford Foundation had provided funds. New parous are being built and old ones repaired as outward signs of the people's faith, while every encouragement is being given to religious studies.

Bitter Critics

U Nu believes the Buddhist religion can offer a great deal to Asia and the world, and that now is the time to focus attention upon this fact.

His policy has some bitter critics who call it unworshipful and a waste of money. Last year, the Minister for Culture, U Tun Fei, resigned from the Cabinet saying that the country could ill-afford the money it was spending on the Council.

The Prime Minister, however, has practical as well as spiritual answers to give his critics. He argues, and facts prove him right, that Buddhism, with its creed of non-violence and belief in the sanctity of life, is among the best answers to the threat of Communism in his country and Asia as a whole.

But the Government emphasises that Buddhism is not

the state religion of Burma though under the Constitution it holds a "special position" as the faith professed by the vast majority of the citizens of the Union.

There are no religious disabilities in Burma and UN is confident that because of the tolerant nature of the people, and Buddhism, the position will remain like that. He has four Christians and two Muslims in his Cabinet and non-Buddhists also hold high positions in the armed forces and executive.

During April a mission of Burma-born priests represented the country's Catholics visited the Vatican at the Government's expense on a goodwill visit inspired, it is believed, by the Prime Minister, who himself quite frequently attends special services in both Protestant and Catholic Churches.

Painting Schools

Burma is also trying to recuperate her traditional style in the arts which many feel have not been improved by contact with Western civilisation.

The years of British colonial rule, especially since the Annexation of Upper Burma in 1885, gave little encouragement to the indigenous arts. But the intense national feeling which it prompted helped to retain the Burmese national costume at a time when many countries in Asia were turning to Western dress.

Now that Burmese has replaced English as the official language of the country, it is hoped that there will be an improvement in the standard of the vernacular literature. A society sponsored by the Government is in charge of the task of translating hundreds of classical and technical books into Burmese.

A painting school to teach the old pure Burmese art has been started in Rangoon, while the Government has opened a factory near the ancient capital of Pagan, on the Irrawaddy River, to revive the art of making lacquer ware.

Supreme Dancing

Burma has never at any time in her history been particularly strong in the visual arts, but in dancing she has been supreme. Conscious of this, a group of enthusiasts have started a school in Mandalay to keep alive and revive Burmese dancing in its

pure form, unsullied by Western influences.

The Golden Age of dancing during the reign of King Mindon (1853-78) produced what seems to be perfection in the style—midway between the rather studied postures of the older form and the somewhat jarring call of the modern, which caters for virtuosity rather than sensitive art.

The school is devoted to the task of keeping alive this pure form and has recruited children from all over Burma, giving them a general as well as dancing education.

These children—the oldest was 15—recently gave a display of startling beauty and rhythm in Rangoon. For seven nights they drew packed houses and gave demonstrations of dancing lessons and the various stages of the development of the dance, including the influence of Indian and Siamese (Thai) dancing.

To the music of flute, drum, cymbal and clapper, they danced with all the assurance of veteran performers while retaining the grace which comes naturally only to children.

Superb Clowns

The little boys and girls, enjoying their dancing and dressed in the most gorgeous traditional clothes, showed Burmese dancing at its best—less stylised than the Indian and more graceful than the Siamese.

The clowns, without whom no Burmese dance or play would be complete, were superb. Three boys, aged 11, 12 and 14, showed a mastery of the technique of buffoonery which would have earned them applause on any stage. They had perfected the timing of changes from seriousness to humour to slapstick, which is the basis of the comedian's art.

The school, in Burma's old capital which is still the centre of the country's religious life, will later expand and teach more drama. There is less need for this in plays, which have continued in the same form for centuries and often with the same plots, have never suffered the decline that dancing has. The removal and safeguarding of Burma's indigenous culture combined with a resurgence in religion—and the two have always been complementary in their growth and strength—will, the leaders believe, provide a strong base for the new welfare state.—China Mail Special.

Dull Conditions On Hongkong Stock Exchange

By A Special Correspondent

There has been little activity on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this week. The market was hesitant and prices of Lands and Utilities eased fractionally through lack of buying interest.

The market is now awaiting fresh developments at the Geneva conference. The fact that prices held firm despite the sudden (though not unexpected) clash of East-West views on the composition of the Indo-China Armistice Commission serves to show that the market has developed an immunity to "scares" and is awaiting the final outcome patiently and with hopes of success.

On an otherwise featureless market there were four points of minor interest this week:

Banks and Unions were firm. Banks improved slightly probably as the result of a rise in the London register shares quoted at £95½ on Wednesday and £94½ yesterday.

Yongkze Finance rose from \$8.90 to \$9.20 when the yield touched 11½ per cent earlier this week.

Amalgamated Rubber shares which slipped from 83 to 79 cents on Tuesday, ostensibly on profit-taking, recovered to 81 cents yesterday after 100,000 shares had changed hands during the week.

In the Lands and Utilities sections prices were marked down fractionally through lack of support. Trams on a turnover of 4,300 shares, fell 30 cents yesterday. China Lights (new) however held steady at \$11.20 on a turnover of 6,000 shares.

Prices have kept reasonably high on the Gold Exchange this week but the business has not been exciting. There is a general belief amongst the Chinese Community that money at the moment is extremely "tight"—this has been noticeable, I believe, particularly at night clubs where business has dwindled considerably in the last few weeks.

This could account for the Stock Exchange dullness, too.

New York Cotton Market

New York, June 10.

Cotton futures today fluctuated indecisively on a small trade for the tenth session in a row. Day traders' liquidation at the close softened prices to close the market down 5 to 9 points on the day. The market opened unchanged to up 1 point.

Tending volumes and open interest in the Exchange today were:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
July	38,700	504,900
October	9,800	231,500
December	11,100	352,600
March	1,900	256,400
May	9,500	101,200
July	5,900	95,500
October	1,200	21,100
Total	82,300	1,071,200

United Press.

NEW YORK, June 10.

Prices of cotton futures closed today in US cents per lb. as follows:

Spot	33.25
July	33.75-10
October	34.00
December	34.00
March	34.25
May	34.25-25
July	34.15
October	34.15

United Press.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, June 10.

Cotton futures, in pence per lb. and based on American middling cotton, 15/16 inch, closed today as follows:

October/November	31.55
December/January	31.20
March	31.35
May/June	31.24

The official prices for spot cotton, as announced today are all unchanged except:

Egyptian Karmak good/full/good 44.90 nom. Giza 30, 41.50 Ghazal, 41.50

The Exchange will be closed tomorrow, Friday.—United Press.

LONDON METAL PRICES

London, June 10.

The tin market was firm while the rest of the markets were steady but quiet. Prices closed today in sterling per long ton as follows:

Tin spot	Buyers	Sellers
3-month	72 1/2	72 1/2
Copper spot	238 1/2	237 1/2
3-month	238 1/2	237 1/2
Lead June	97 1/2	97 1/2
Sept	94 1/2	94 1/2
Dec	94 1/2	94 1/2
Zinc June	80 1/2	80 1/2
Sept	80 1/2	80 1/2
Dec	80 1/2	80 1/2

NEW YORK FUTURES

New York, June 10.

Prices of metal futures closed today in US cents per lb. as follows:

Lead June	14.00
July	14.00
Aug	14.00
Sept	14.00
Oct	14.00
Nov	14.00
Dec	14.00
Jan	14.00
Feb	14.00
Mar	14.00
Apr	14.00
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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

On Highgate Hill

IT was mid-morning and sunny. In the empty side roads off Highgate Hill two policemen in plain clothes had for some time been trailing a lanky, fair-haired man. They had watched him hanging about in the drives of quiet houses, and seen him put his hand to the door-handles of parked cars. They closed in on him.

"We're arresting you one of them began."

He got no further, for the lanky man shot forward a lony knee, and the policeman fell to the ground. His colleague grabbed at the lanky man, received a severe pummeling for his pains, but held on. At last the arrest was formally made. "I'll bring a gun to you two so-and-so's when I get out," the lanky man said.

turned to a medical report he had received. He studied this and said: "It is clear that your suspicion of the police and of everybody has become an obsession with you."

"What I am concerned with is your welfare, and the best way of securing that. But I can't deal with that while you refuse medical aid and act in this violent way in the street. You must decide whether you will go into a mental institution as a voluntary patient, or go to prison for as long as it is within my power to order. I will see you again this afternoon."

In the afternoon, Edward opted for the mental institution. Gently, those he had fought so fiercely led him away. The time perhaps would come when he would think of these as friends.

UNDER THE CAR

Lashed With Whip Allegation

AT the Clerkenwell court the lanky man, whose name was Edward, was charged with being a suspected person loitering with intent to steal, and with the double assault. He answered the charges with an omnibus "Not guilty."

"Have you any questions to ask?" the magistrate, Mr. H. F. R. Sturge, asked Edward, when the first policeman had finished his evidence.

"Yes, a lot," said Edward, and began to rattle them off. "You say you saw me try the handle of a car, was I under the car?"

"No," the officer said.

"Did I pour water into it?"

"No."

THE HUMAN STORY

"ISN'T it true you've just invented this so-and-so car and that you're a so-and-so liar?"

"No, sir," said the officer.

The second policeman told his story. Then it was Edward's turn. He pulled out a sheet of papers. "I've got a long statement here," he said. "I tell you one thing, I'd like to have the human story put into my criminal history, and not just the bare facts."

"Yes, yes," said the magistrate encouragingly.

"Listen," said Edward. "I was going to walk to Willesden and cut a hedge, and two open-neck shirt individuals appeared and I had a very good idea who they were—the type that shouldn't get into Her Majesty's police."

BEAUTIFUL DAY

"MY mind was filled with pictures that on such a beautiful day should be reminded of past happenings by these individuals. Then they came and grabbed me. But I've written it all down here. I'd like you to read it. It'll take a long, long time."

Edward watched with an author's pride as the magistrate read.

"Have you anything more to say?" Mr. Sturge asked, when he had got through the manuscript.

"No," Edward said.

"I find you guilty on these three charges," said the magistrate.

DECISION

THE details of Edward's six previous crimes were read out, and the magistrate

IN LONDON FOR EYE OPERATION



Tenancy Tribunal Turns Down Application

Greeted by a nursing sister at the Neuro-Surgical Unit, Denmark Hill, London, while his mother looks on, is the 12-year-old Arab boy Rafic Mattar, who has arrived in London for a delicate brain and eye operation which is to be carried out by one of the world's leading brain specialists, Dr. Murray Falconer, a director of the Guy's-Maudsley Neuro-Surgical Unit, Denmark Hill, London. Mattar's family lives in Beirut—and are penniless. He travelled aboard a British Airways liner—free—from Cyprus to London, and Middle East Airways gave him free transportation from Beirut to Cyprus. Cash gifts amounting to over £100 were subscribed for his convalescence. The trip was organized by John Barclay of International Help for Children—London Express.

Narrow Escape For Magsaysay

Manila, June 11. President Magsaysay narrowly missed death yesterday afternoon when the Philippine Airline plane taking him back to Del Monte, from Zamboanga, overshot the Del Monte airport runway.

The twin-engined DC-3 tore through a barbed wire fence which ripped its right wing off, and slipped onto pasture land toward a small lake.

The pilot, however, managed to swerve his aircraft to the right and prevented it from crashing into the lake.

The President and his fact-finding party were shaken but no one was injured.

This near-crash climaxed a day during which two other planes which carried the President on a tour of Mindanao developed engine trouble while on flight.

On May 4, the President's plane Pangasinan developed engine trouble while taking off from the Manila International airport. Nicol Field, for Castillejos, Zamboanga Province, the President's hometown—France-Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.03. Contact. A Radio Magazine for the Rising Generation with News, Views, Interviews, Stories and Music. Produced by Rosemary Richards (Studio). Exploring the Heights: No. 8: Report from Everest (BBC7S). 6.50. Cautions by Radio—Lesson 27. Prepared by S. K. Lee. Assisted by Denis Drey and Lee Wai-lan. (Recorded). 6.45. Latin America. 7.00. Western Report. 7.05. The Week-Quotient News (Piano). 7.10. Music. 7.15. Special Announcements. 7.20. Murdoch and Kenneth Horne. Sam Costa, Maurice Denham, Dora Bryan (BBC7S). 7.25. Western Report. 7.30. Time Signal and World News (London Relay). 8.10. News Talk (London Relay). 8.15. Music. 8.20. Elizabeth Theatre. The Golden Round. The Fifth in a Series of Thirteen Programmes. Written by H. K. T. 8.25. Western Report. 8.30. Lovers Hour—Classical Requests. 8.35. Music. 8.40. Special Announcements. 8.45. 10. Clocking Characters. First of three talks by Leary. Concert. 10.15. Boulevard Café. 10.20. Record Round-about. Stanley. 10.25. Music. 10.30. Western Report. 10.35. Weather Report. 10.40. Time Signal. Radio News Desk. 10.45. 11.15. Goodnight Radio. Goodbye the Queen. 11.30. Close Down.

This Morning's Rainfall

The Royal Observatory reported today that 80 points of an inch of rain fell between midnight last night and noon today.

William Holden Leaves For Macao

Mr. William Holden, the American film star and academy award winner, left by the steamer this morning for a visit to Macao. He returns to Hong Kong tomorrow.

Appeal By Knitting Factory Dismissed

The Full Court this morning dismissed an appeal brought by a knitting factory against a decision of District Judge J. Wicks who delivered judgment in favour of the Bank of Canton, who were the plaintiffs in an action for breach of contract.

The appellant firm, the Lender Knitting Factory, of room 93, 10, Lee House Street, was not legally represented. A representative of the company, H. C. Chiu, appeared in Court.

The Bank of Canton was represented by Mr. S. V. Gittins, instructed by Mr. C. Y. Kwan of C. Y. Kwan and Company.

The Court was composed of Mr. Justice C. W. Rees, Puisne Judge, and Mr. Justice J. Reynolds, Acting Puisne Judge.

Named as second, third and fourth respondents to the appeal respectively were the Commercial Trading Company, of 62, Fuk Lo Tsun Road, second floor, Yau Wan-on, and H. S. Chang, merchants.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered letters are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11	
By Air	
Indo-China, 6 p.m.	Thailand, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m.
Malaya, 6 p.m.	North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.	By Surface
Indo-China, 3 p.m.	Malaya, 3 p.m.
SATURDAY, JUNE 12	
By Air	
Japan, Korea, U.S.A. and Canada, 8 a.m.	Burma, 8 a.m.
Philippines, 8 a.m.	Japan, Korea, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
Formosa, 8 a.m.	By Surface
China, Peking, Republic, 8.20 a.m.	Formosa, Noon.
Philippines, N. Borneo, Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand, 1 p.m.	Malaya, 1.30 p.m.
Burma, India, 2 p.m.	Thailand, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
SUNDAY, JUNE 13	
By Air	
Formosa, Canada, 1 p.m.	Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 2 p.m.
Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.	Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, Korea, 6 p.m.
Philippines, North Borneo, 6 p.m.	Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

Without His Approval

Referring to the Trial Judge's summing-up, Chiu said the Judge appeared to have misconstrued some of his remarks given in evidence. What he had in fact said in evidence, he went on, was that the method in which the Bank disposed of the cargo of socks was not in accordance with the contract agreed upon, and was done without his prior approval.

Mr. Justice Rees referred the appellant to the translation of the agreement between the two parties, in which it was stipulated that the Bank may dispose of the goods "... in such manner as the Bank may deem most advisable, and without the need for his (the appellant's) consent."

Chiu told the Court that on July 17, 1953, the Bank of Canton sent him a letter saying that unless the repayment of the loan was made within a month, the socks produced by security would be sold by auction. This term "auction" was the crux of the whole matter, he argued. It was later discovered, however, that the Bank did not in fact sell the goods by auction.

When the socks were sold by the Bank in their own manner, he was not even notified, and was therefore deprived of the opportunity of redeeming the socks, he added.

After looking over the record, His Lordship told Chiu that it showed that he had told the lower Court that he admitted the Bank was entitled to sell the goods in the manner they deemed advisable.

Chiu replied that there might have been an error in the translation in the lower Court, to which His Lordship declared that the Full Court was bound by the record, and could not hear new evidence.

Alleges Conspiracy

The appellant said further that there had been a conspiracy among the witnesses who testified for the plaintiffs' case. Here again, Mr. Justice Rees pointed out that this matter had not been brought up in the lower Court.

When Chiu announced that he had nothing further to say, His Lordship told Mr. Gittins that there was no necessity for hearing him.

Giving the Full Court's decision, Mr. Justice Rees said the Court was of the opinion that there was no substance in the appeal. The appellants claimed the "Bank" adopted the "wrong" procedure in selling the socks, but this was a strange statement to make before the Court, inasmuch as, in Chiu's evidence, he had said that the Bank was entitled to sell the socks in the manner they saw fit and without referring to him.

This, His Lordship pointed out, was specifically stated in the agreement.

Inspection By Gen. Sugden

Lt-General C. S. Sugden, CB, CBE, Commander, British Forces, Hongkong, accompanied by Air Commodore R. C. Field, made an inspection tour of the Royal Air Force Station at Kai Tak this morning.

The general also made an inspection tour of the Control Tower Station of the Civil Aviation Department, accompanied by Mr. F. J. R. Lillywhite, Acting Manager of Kai Tak.

New Soviet Device

Moscow, June 10. Russian scientists have developed two pocket-sized atomic radiation detectors, the Russian Army Journal Red Star reported today.

The devices detect deadly radiation from hydrogen and atomic explosions, the paper said. One of them, the size of a fountain pen, was described as a "pocket isolation chamber."

Latest Gazetted Appointments

Mr. Edmund Paul Grace has been appointed by H.E. the Governor to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police. It was announced in the Government Gazette today.

It was also notified that the Chairman of the Urban Council has appointed the following persons to be authorised inspectors for the purpose of the Emergency (Resettlement Areas) General Rules of 1952: Mr. J. M. Rowlands (Chief Resettlement Officer); Messrs. Wong Man-jack, Sit Man-chung, Chung Wang-ld, Leung On-tai, Lee King-wan, Mok Yiu-kwong, John Hin Chiu-choa (Area Officers).

The following have ceased to be authorised inspectors for the purpose of the Emergency (Resettlement Areas) General Rules of 1952: Messrs. Kan Chi-wing, J. T. Wakefield, Seet Kia-yew, Wong Koon Ching and A. J. Anderson.

Development Committee

It was announced in the Government Gazette today that H.E. the Governor has established a Rural Development Committee to advise the Government and other interested bodies upon matters relating to the general development of the New Territories, and in particular, to agricultural development, including the operation of approved schemes for agricultural loans.

The Membership of the Committee is as follows: the District Commissioner, New Territories (Chairman); the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; the Registrar of Co-operatives; the Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Mr. Horace Kadoorie; Mr. Wan Ju-shing; Dr. Dao Yang-lin.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Blood Bank

Sir,—The Hongkong Branch of Red Cross wishes to draw attention to the following facts.

The Red Cross is running a Blood Collection Centre in Statue Square under the auspices of the Government Medical Department. Blood is donated FREE by voluntary donors who normally attend the Centre once in each six months. The blood is grouped, tested and stored in the Blood Banks at the Queen Mary and Kowloon Hospitals where it is available free of charge for all doctors whose patients require a transfusion. The only qualification being that the patient must be in a hospital equipped to cross-match the blood.

Many members of the public have brought to the notice of the Red Cross the fact that people in this Colony are still being charged for blood when it can be had free of charge on application to the Blood Banks at Queen Mary or Kowloon Hospitals. Blood will always be supplied from one or other of these Banks provided that the necessary group is in stock.

The blood in these Banks has, however, to be replaced, and the amount at present being received at the Blood Collection Centre is insufficient to meet all demands. For this reason, the relatives of patients to whom blood has been given are being strongly urged to provide replacements to the Bank. This is a measure which will have to continue until sufficient numbers of the public realise their responsibilities towards the Blood Transfusion Service and come forward as donors.

The Hongkong Red Cross asks all Doctors and the Public for their co-operation in making this campaign for free blood as effective as possible, so that all in need are helped promptly and free of cost.

Please support us in the cause of humanity.

E. ANNE BLACK,
Director.

US Destroyers In Harbour

Five American destroyers, the Taussig, Laws, Hanson, O'Bannon and John A. Bole, arrived here this morning on a recreational visit. They are expected to stay for four days. Her Majesty's frigate Crano also returned to port today.

Efficiency Medal Awards

In accordance with the Regulations concerning the Efficiency Medal in regard to the H.K.V.C. the Governor has authorised the following awards, it was announced in the Government Gazette today: Pte R.A. Castro (Efficiency Medal); Sgt R.S. Meadows and Pte J.H. Maycock (Efficiency Medal and First Class); Sgt Henry Tang Yew-hung and L/Cpl G.E.K. Roylance (First Class to Efficiency Medal).

Side Glances By Galbraith

H.E. the Governor has recognised Mr. A.C.J. Struycken, provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Hongkong. It was announced in the Government Gazette today.

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"Daddy, if you're going to wear the tie Mom bought you for your birthday, why are you stuffing that old one in your pocket?"